=> fil hcap
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 8 Mar 2007 VOL 146 ISS 11
FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Mar 2007 (20070307/ED)

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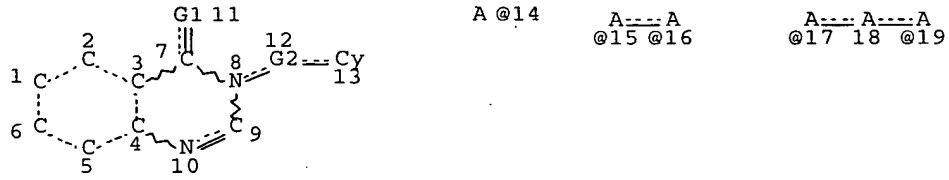
This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d que l11
L4 STR



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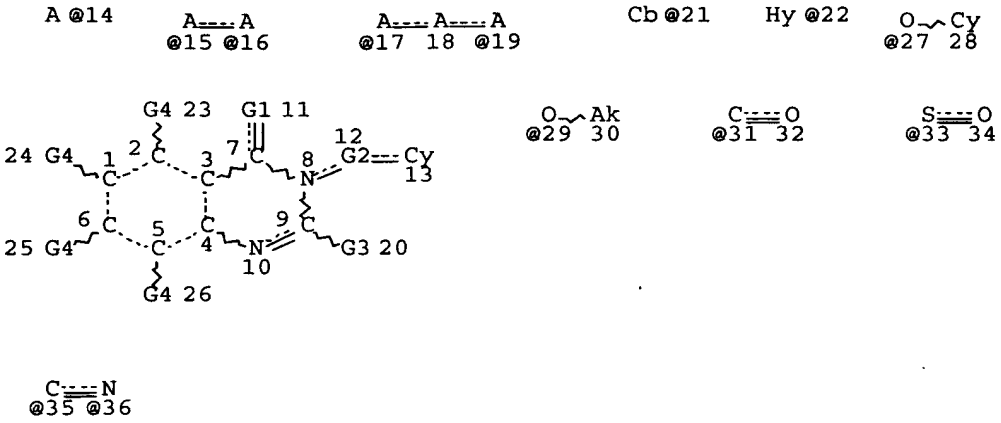
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 19

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L6 26750 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L4
L8 STR



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GGCAT IS SAT AT 21
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GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 36

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L10 625 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L6 SSS FUL L8
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=> d l11 ibib abs hitstr tot

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:104528 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:192275
TITLE: Preparation of quinazolinone derivatives useful for the regulation of glucose homeostasis and food intake
INVENTOR(S): Rudolph, Joachim; O'Connor, Stephen; Coish, Philip; Wickens, Philip; Bondar, Georgiy; Chuang, Chih-Yuan; Ramsden, Philip; Lowe, Derek; Bierer, Donald; Chen, Libing; Fu, Wenlang; Khire, Uday; Liu, Xiao-Gao; Mcclure, Andrea; Wang, Lei; Yi, Lin; Esler, William
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bayer Pharmaceuticals Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 559 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006012577	A2	20060202	WO 2005-US26192	20050722
WO 2006012577	A3	20060928		

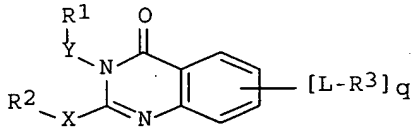
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

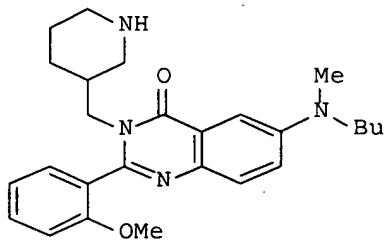
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-590804P P 20040722

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:192275

GI



I



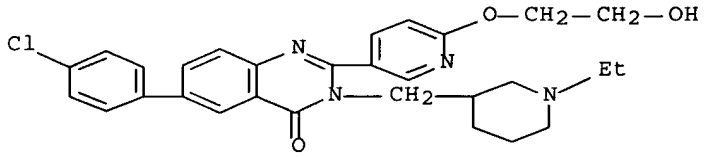
II

AB The invention is related to substituted quinazolinone derivs. I [R1 = (un)substituted pyrrolidin-3-yl, piperidin-3-yl, morpholin-4-yl, etc.; R2 = H, (un)substituted cyclo/alkyl, pyridinyl, Ph, etc.; R3 = H, halo, haloalkyl, (un)substituted Ph, alkyl, etc.; L = a bond, O, CO, S, SO2, NHSO2, NH and derivs., etc.; X = (CH2)m; m = 0-2; Y = (CH2)n; n = 1-2; p = 0-2; with provisos], and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and their compns., and methods for treating diabetes, obesity and related disorders, and regulation of glucose homeostasis and food intake (e.g., stimulation and suppression) (no data). The invention is also related to the preparation of quinazolinones I. Five biol. tests are given (no data). Thus, II•TFA was prepared by amination of 5-fluoro-2-nitrobenzoic acid with N-methylbutylamine, reduction of the nitro compound, cyclocondensation with o-anisoyl chloride, reaction with tert-Bu 3-(aminomethyl)piperidine-1- carboxylate (intermediate not isolated), and Boc-deprotection in the presence of TFA.

IT ***875259-89-5P***, 6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethylpiperidin-3-yl)methyl]-2-[6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)pyridin-3-yl]quinazolin-4(3H)-one

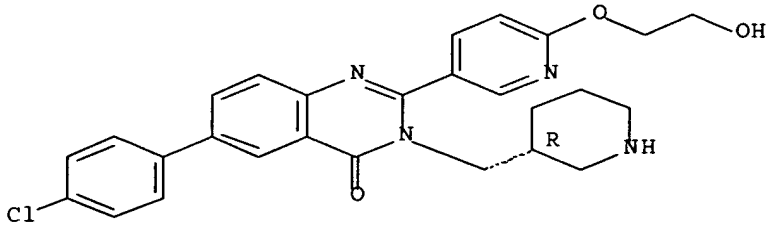
875259-90-8P, 6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-[6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)pyridin-3-yl]-3-((3R)-piperidin-3-ylmethyl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one ***875263-57-3P***, 6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethylpiperidin-3-yl)methyl]-2-(4-methylpyridin-3-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one ***875263-58-4P***, 6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethylpiperidin-3-yl)methyl]-2-[2-(4-fluorophenoxy)pyridin-3-yl]quinazolin-4(3H)-one ***875263-59-5P***, 6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethylpiperidin-3-yl)methyl]-2-[6-(morpholin-4-yl)pyridin-3-yl]quinazolin-4(3H)-one ***875263-60-8P***, 6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethylpiperidin-3-yl)methyl]-2-(2-phenoxypyridin-3-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one ***875263-61-9P***, 6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-isopropylpiperidin-3-yl)methyl]-2-(3-methylpyridin-2-yl)quinazolin-4(3H)-one ***875266-30-1P***, 6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(1-methylcyclopropyl)-3-[(piperidin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4(3H)-one ***875267-91-7P***, 6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-[(piperidin-3-yl)methyl]quinazolin-4(3H)-one ***875269-55-9P***, (R)-6-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethylpiperidin-3-yl)methyl]-2-[6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)pyridin-3-yl]quinazolin-4(3H)-one
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of quinazolinones useful for regulation of glucose homeostasis and food intake)

RN 875259-89-5 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethyl-3-piperidinyl)methyl]-2-[6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-pyridinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

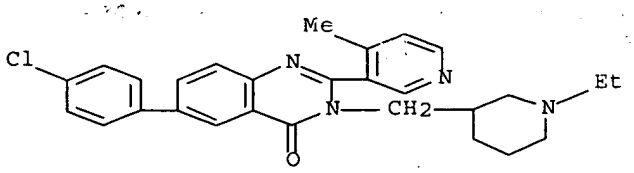


RN 875259-90-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-[6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-pyridinyl]-3-[(3R)-3-piperidinylmethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 875263-57-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethyl-3-piperidinyl)methyl]-2-(4-methyl-3-pyridinyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 875263-58-4 HCAPLUS
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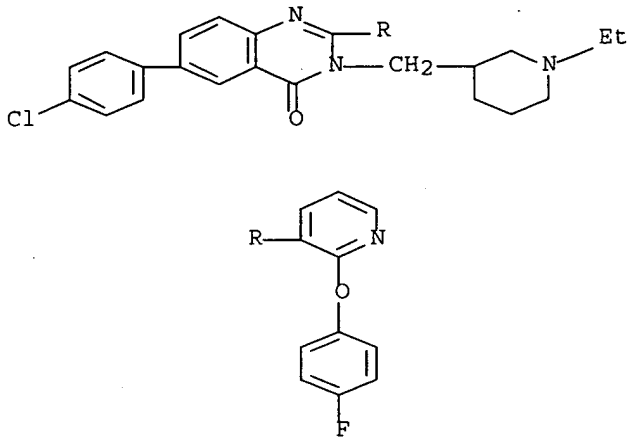
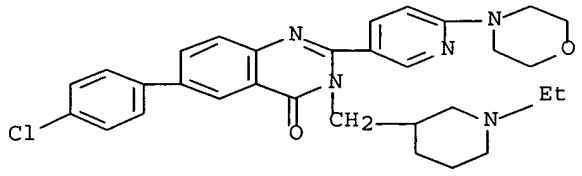
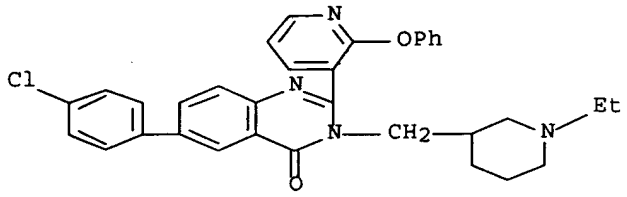


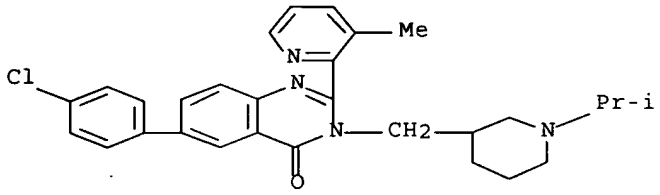
RN 875263-59-5 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethyl-3-piperidinyl)methyl]-2-[6-(4-morpholinyl)-3-pyridinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



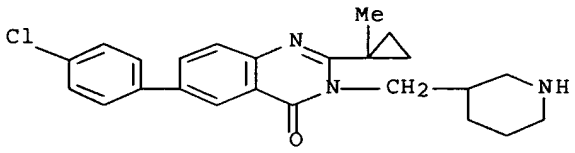
RN 875263-60-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-[(1-ethyl-3-piperidinyl)methyl]-2-(2-phenoxy-3-pyridinyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



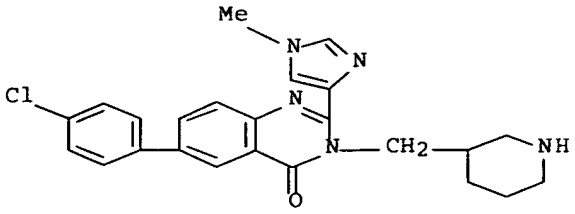
RN 875263-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-[[1-(1-methylethyl)-3-piperidinyl]methyl]-2-(3-methyl-2-pyridinyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 875266-30-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(1-methylcyclopropyl)-3-(3-piperidinylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



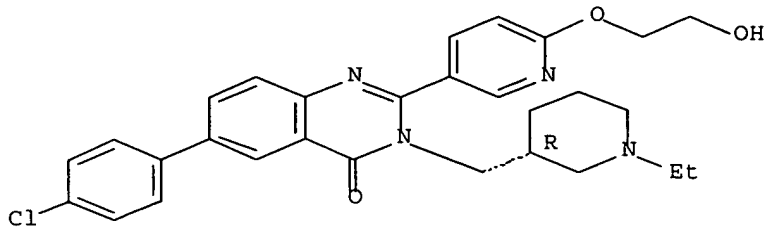
RN 875267-91-7 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-3-(3-piperidinylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



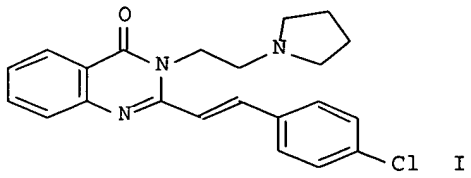
RN 875269-55-9 HCAPLUS

CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-[[(3R)-1-ethyl-3-piperidinyl]methyl]-2-[6-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-3-pyridinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 2 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1283899 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:192407
TITLE: Design and Synthesis of a Quinazolinone Natural Product-Templated Library with Cytotoxic Activity
AUTHOR(S): Liu, Ji-Feng; Kaselj, Mira; Isome, Yuko; Ye, Ping; Sargent, Katie; Sprague, Kevin; Cherrak, Djamel; Wilson, Christopher J.; Si, Ying; Yohannes, Daniel; Ng, Shi-Chung
CORPORATE SOURCE: ArQule, Inc., Woburn, MA, 01801, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Combinatorial Chemistry (2006), 8(1), 7-10
CODEN: JCCHFF; ISSN: 1520-4766
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 144:192407
GI



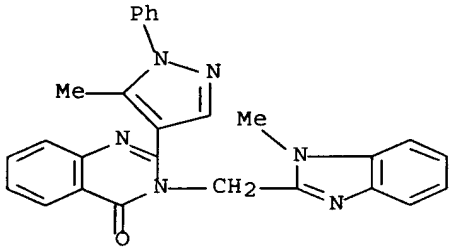
I

AB Quinazolinone natural product-templated library was prepared in one synthetic operation using microwave-assisted, three-component, one-pot reactions from anthranilic acids, styryl carboxylic acids, and amines. The cytotoxic activity of selected 2,3-disubstituted quinazolin-4-ones, e.g. I, was evaluated against three cancer cell lines (NCI-H460, DU-145, SF-268) in an MTS cell proliferation assay, with the IC50 concentration ranged between 6.6 and 60 μM. Some key structural features also appeared to be important in cytotoxic activity. This natural product-templated library was designed to serve as a useful starting point for the discovery of novel anticancer agents.

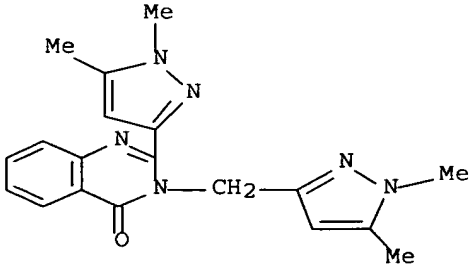
IT *874816-54-3P 874816-55-4P 874816-63-4P*

874816-64-5P 874816-70-3P 874816-77-0P
874816-78-1P 874816-79-2P 874816-82-7P
874816-88-3P 874816-89-4P 874816-93-0P
874816-94-1P 874816-96-3P 874817-10-4P
RL: CPN (Combinatorial preparation); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PREP (Preparation)
(design and synthesis of a quinazolinone natural product-templated combinatorial library with cytotoxic anticancer activity)

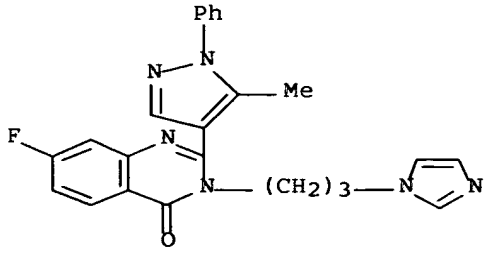
RN 874816-54-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 3-[(1-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)methyl]-2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



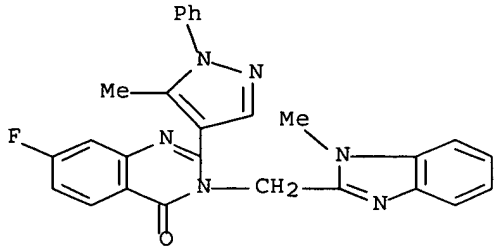
RN 874816-55-4 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(1,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-3-[(1,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



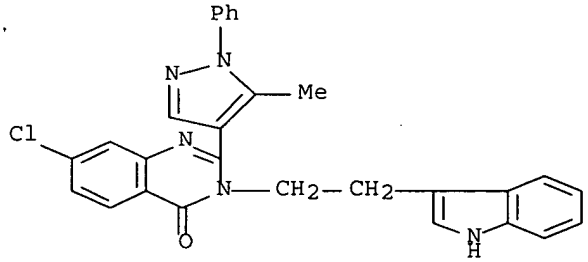
RN 874816-63-4 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-fluoro-3-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



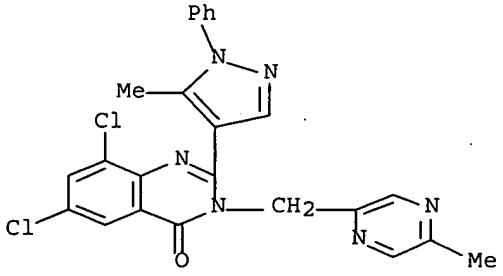
RN 874816-64-5 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-fluoro-3-[(1-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)methyl]-2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



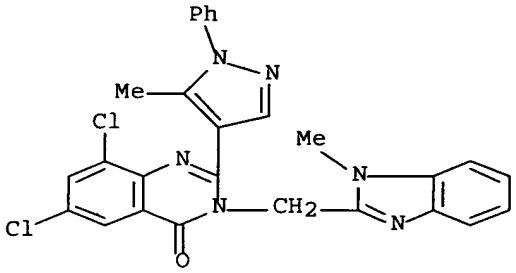
RN 874816-70-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-3-[2-(1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]-2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



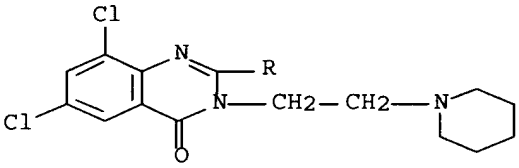
RN 874816-77-0 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6,8-dichloro-2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-3-[(5-methylpyrazinyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

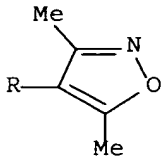


RN 874816-78-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6,8-dichloro-3-[(1-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)methyl]-2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

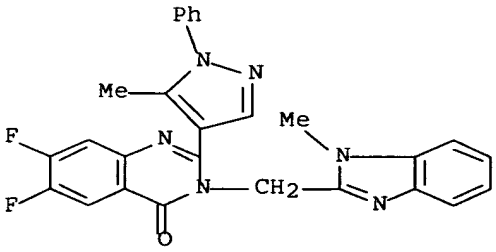


RN 874816-79-2 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6,8-dichloro-2-(3,5-dimethyl-4-isoxazolyl)-3-[2-(1-piperidinyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)





RN 874816-82-7 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 6,7-difluoro-3-[(1-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)methyl]-2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 874816-88-3 HCAPLUS
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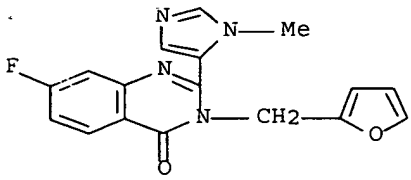
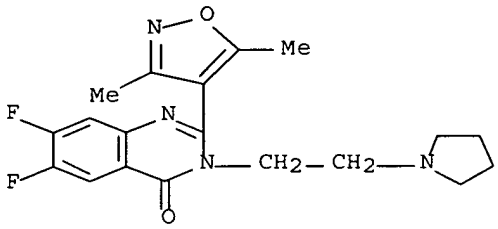
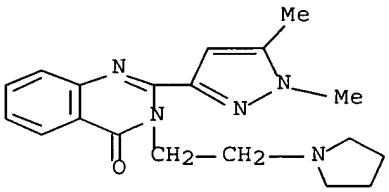


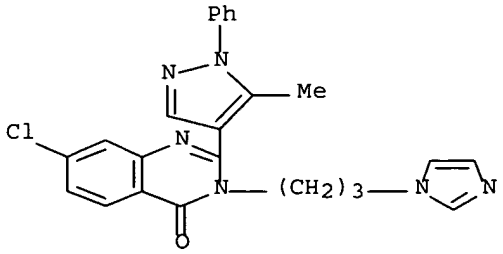
RN 874816-89-4 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(3,5-dimethyl-4-isoxazolyl)-6,7-difluoro-3-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



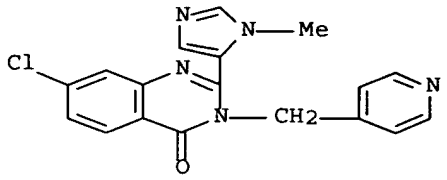
RN 874816-93-0 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(1,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)-3-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



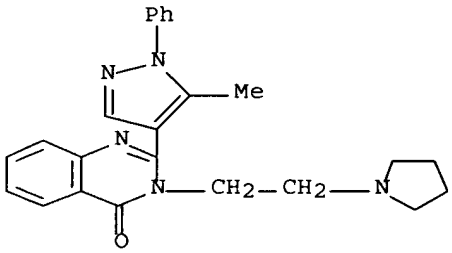
RN 874816-94-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-3-[3-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)propyl]-2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 874816-96-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)-3-(4-pyridinylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 874817-10-4 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-3-[2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1240775 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:17202
TITLE: Novel 2-amino-4-quinazolinones and 2-amino-4-oxoquinazolones as LXR (liver X receptor) nuclear receptor binding compounds with partial agonistic properties
INVENTOR(S): Deuschle, Ulrich; Loebbert, Ralph; Blume, Beatrix; Koegl, Manfred; Kremoser, Claus; Kober, Ingo; Bauer, Ulrike; Hermann, Kristina; Albers, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 52 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005261319	A1	20051124	US 2005-76163	20050309
EP 1407774	A1	20040414	EP 2002-20255	20020910
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK
CA 2498655 A1 20040325 CA 2003-2498655 20030702
WO 2004024162 A1 20040325 WO 2003-EP7067 20030702
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2003296861 A1 20040430 AU 2003-296861 20030702
JP 2006502169 T 20060119 JP 2004-535046 20030702
WO 2004024161 A1 20040325 WO 2003-EP10036 20030910
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RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2003271595 A1 20040430 AU 2003-271595 20030910
EP 1536799 A1 20050608 EP 2003-753402 20030910
EP 1536799 B1 20060510
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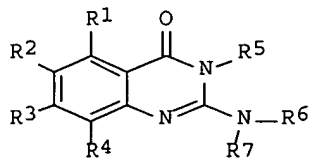
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 2002-20255 A 20020910
WO 2003-EP7067 A2 20030702
WO 2003-EP10036 A2 20030910
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:17202

GI



I

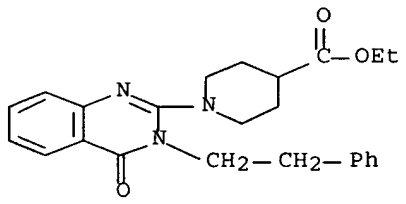
AB The present invention relates to compds. according to the general formula (I) wherein R1, R2, R3 and/or R4, are independently from each other selected from H, halogen, hydroxy, protected hydroxy, cyano, nitro, C1 to C6 alkyl, C1 to C6 substituted alkyl, C1 to C7 alkoxy, C1 to C7 substituted alkoxy, C1 to C7 acyl, C1 to C7 substituted acyl, C1 to C7 acyloxy, carboxy, protected carboxy, carboxymethyl, protected carboxymethyl, hydroxymethyl, protected hydroxymethyl, amino, protected amino, (monosubstituted) amino, protected (monosubstituted) amino, (disubstituted) amino, carboxamide, protected carboxamide, N-(C1 to C6 alkyl)carboxamide, protected N-(C1 to C6 alkyl)carboxamide, N,N-di(C1 to C6 alkyl)carboxamide, trifluoromethyl, N-[(C1

to C6 alkyl)sulfonyl]amino, N-(phenylsulfonyl)amino or substituted or unsubstituted phenyl; R5 is H, C1 to C8 alkyl, C1 to C8 substituted alkyl, C7 to C12 alkylphenyl or C7 to C12 substituted phenylalkyl, R6 is H, C1 to C8 alkyl, C1 to C8 substituted alkyl, C7 to C12 alkylphenyl or C7 to C12 substituted phenylalkyl, R7 is H, C1 to C8 alkyl, C1 to C8 substituted alkyl, C7 to C12 alkylphenyl or C7 to C12 substituted phenylalkyl, and R6 and R7 may be taken together with nitrogen to form a heterocycle or substituted heterocycle or a heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl ring. I bind to the LXR receptors and act as agonists and antagonists of the LXR receptors. The invention further relates to the treatment of diseases and/or conditions through binding of said nuclear receptor by said compds. and the production of medicaments using said compds.

IT *671211-38-4*
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(novel 2-aminoquinazolinones and 2-aminooxoquinazolones as LXR nuclear receptor binding compds. with partial agonistic properties for treatment of diseases)

RN 671211-38-4 HCAPLUS

CN 4-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 1-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(2-phenylethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 4 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:490293 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:43903
TITLE: Preparation of piperazinylguanidinoquinazolinones as melanocortin-4 receptor (MCR-4) agonists with reduced bioaccumulation
INVENTOR(S): Boyce, Rustum S.; Speake, Jason D.; Phillips, James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, USA; Glaxosmithkline
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 199 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005051391	A1	20050609	WO 2004-US39020	20041119

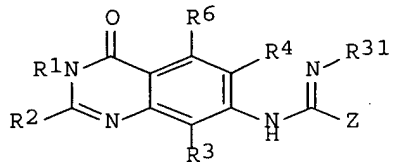
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

quinazolinyl... RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, ... RW:
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2004293012	A1	20050609	AU 2004-293012		20041119
CA 2545601	A1	20050609	CA 2004-2545601		20041119
US 2005192297	A1	20050901	US 2004-993147		20041119
EP 1686996	A1	20060809	EP 2004-811698		20041119
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS					
CN 1901916	A	20070124	CN 2004-80039762		20041119
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-523336P	P	20031119
			US 2003-524492P	P	20031124
			WO 2004-US39020	W	20041119

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:43903

GI



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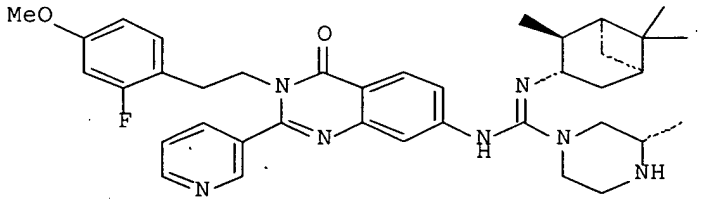

II

AB Title compds. [I; R1 = (substituted) aralkyl, heteroarylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyl; R2 = H, (substituted) aralkyl, heteroarylalkyl, alkoxy, alkylamino, dialkylamino, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyl; R3, R4, R6 = H, Cl, F, Br, iodo, OH, NH2, cyano, NO2, (substituted) alkoxy, alkyl; R31 = H, (substituted) alkyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, aralkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl; Z = (substituted) 3-oxopiperazinyl; and tautomers], were prepared Thus, title compound (II) (preparation via coupling of 6-methylpiperazin-2-one with the corresponding quinazolinylthiourea derivative in the presence of polymer-supported carbodiimide) showed a plasma half life of 1.9 h in mice.

IT *628326-19-2P 628690-01-7P 629628-69-9P*
817626-46-3P 817626-63-4P 817626-67-8P
817627-17-1P 817627-18-2P 817627-19-3P
817627-20-6P 817627-21-7P 817627-22-8P
817627-26-2P 817627-27-3P 817627-28-4P
817627-29-5P 817627-30-8P 817627-32-0P
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817627-36-4P 817627-37-5P 817627-38-6P

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817627-42-2P 817627-43-3P 817627-44-4P
817627-47-7P 817627-48-8P 817627-66-0P
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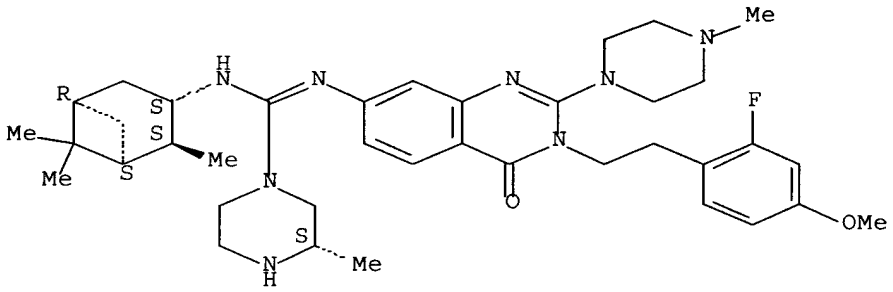
817627-91-1P 853179-51-8P 853179-53-0P
853179-55-2P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of piperazinylguanidinoquinazolinones as melanocortin-4 receptor (MCR-4) agonists with reduced bioaccumulation)

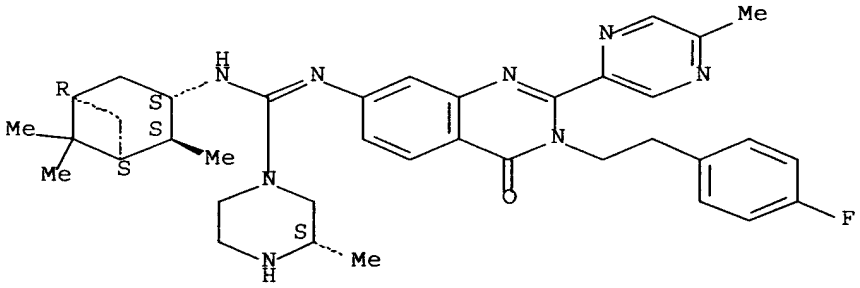
RN 628326-19-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 628690-01-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(5-methylpyrazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 629628-69-9 HCAPLUS
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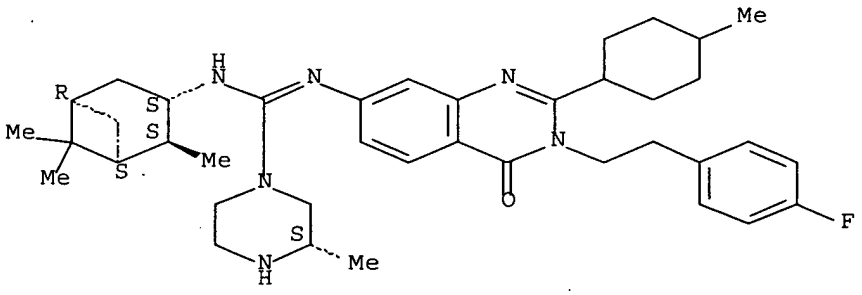
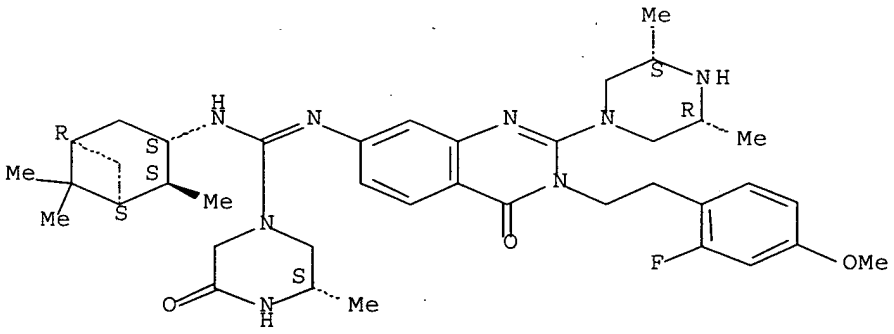
Absolute stereochemistry.



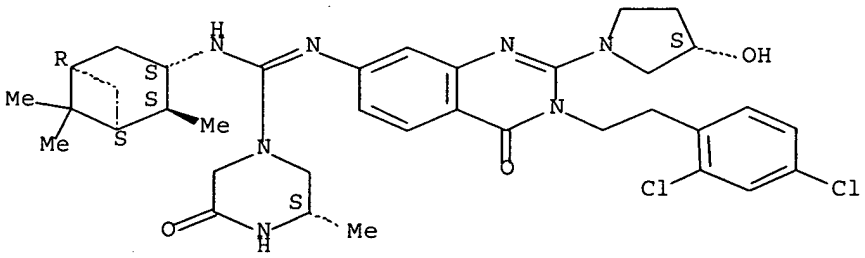
RN 817626-46-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[2-[(3R,5S)-3,5-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl]-3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



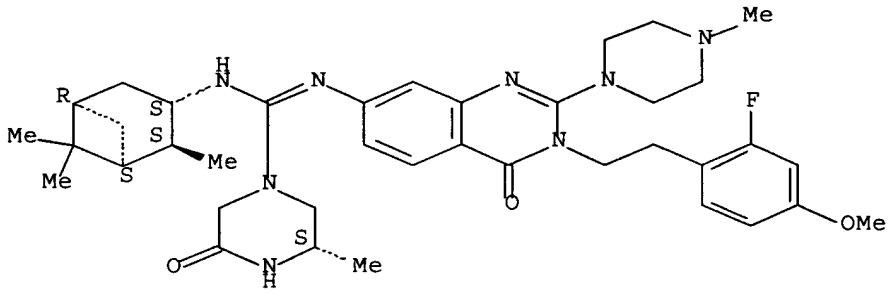
RN 817626-63-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[(3S)-3-hydroxy-1-pyrrolidinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



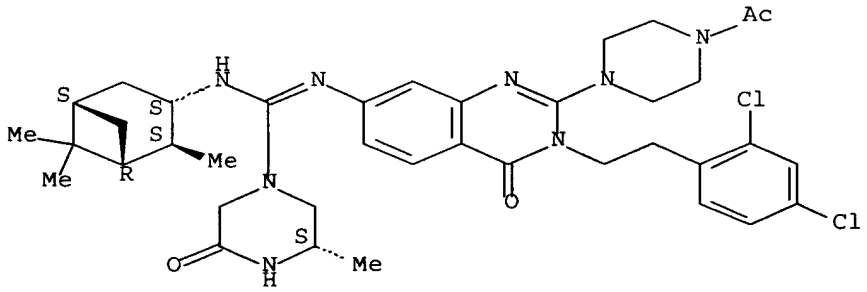
RN 817626-67-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



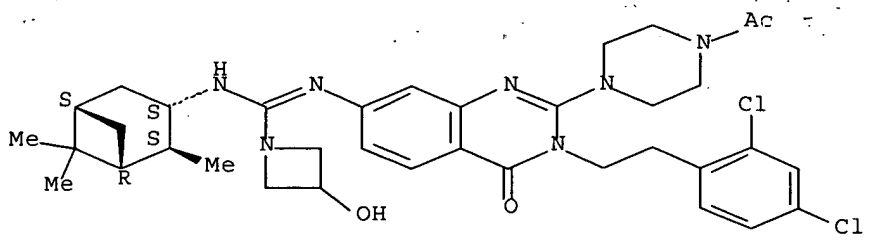
RN 817627-17-1 HCAPLUS
CN Piperazine, 1-acetyl-4-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-7-[[[(3S)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-piperazinyl][[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]amino]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



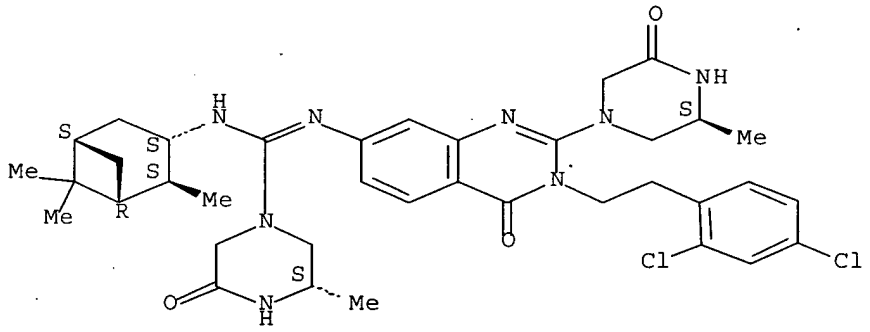
RN 817627-18-2 HCAPLUS
CN Piperazine, 1-acetyl-4-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-7-[[(3-hydroxy-1-azetidinyl)[[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]amino]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



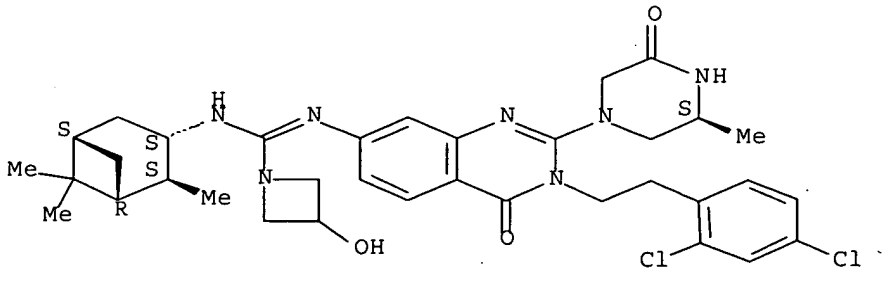
RN 817627-19-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[(3S)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-20-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[(3S)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

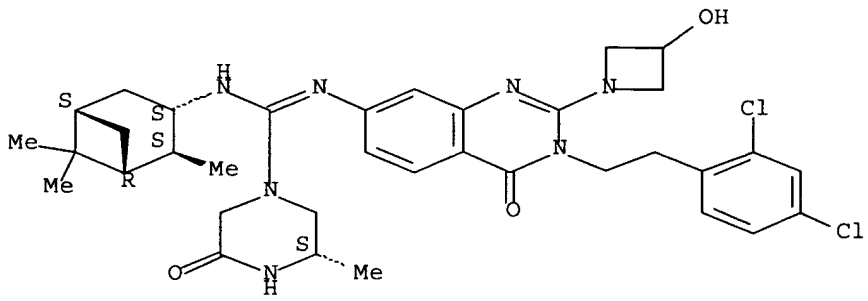
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-21-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-

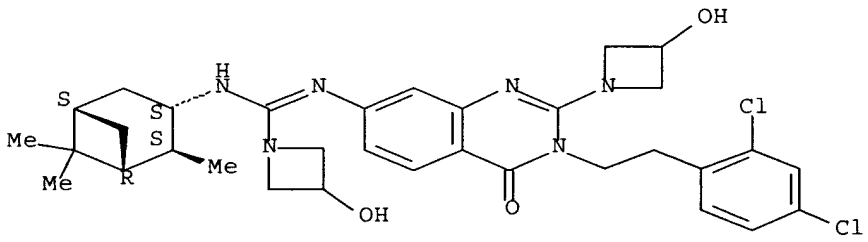
dihydro-2-(3-hydroxy-1-azetidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



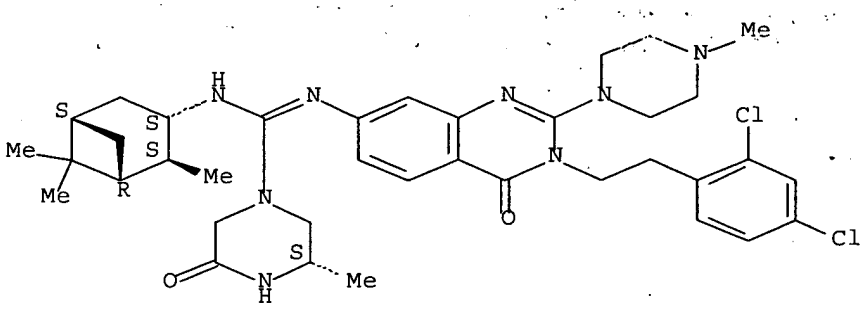
RN 817627-22-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(3-hydroxy-1-azetidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



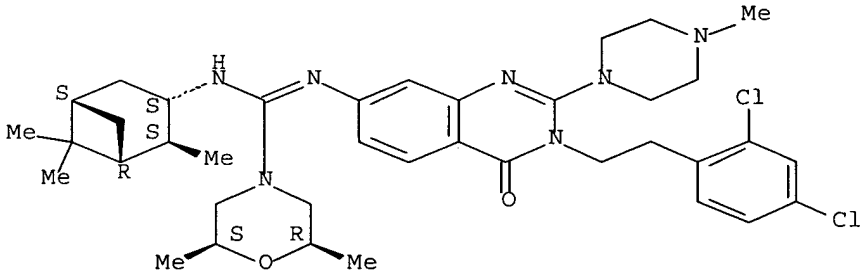
RN 817627-26-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



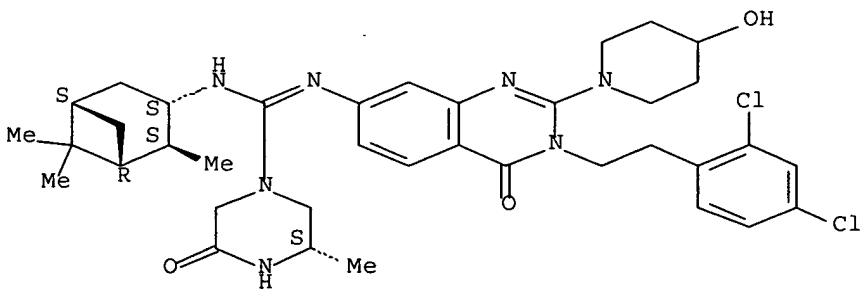
RN 817627-27-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4-Morpholinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-2,6-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (2R,6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-28-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

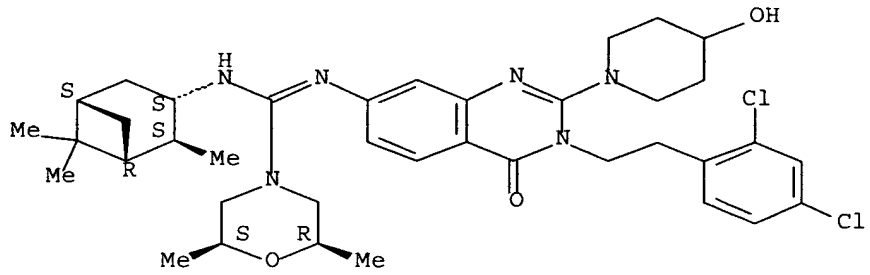
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-29-5 HCAPLUS

CN 4-Morpholinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-2,6-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (2R,6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

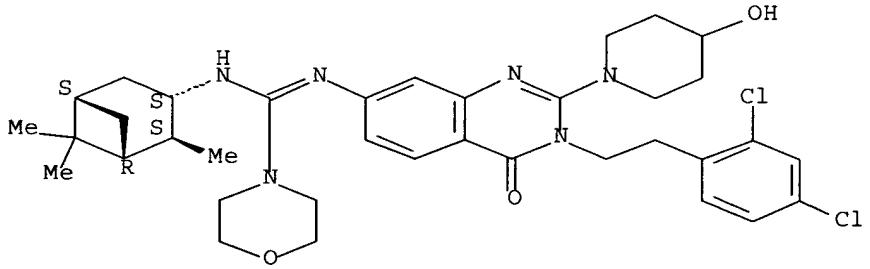
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-30-8 HCAPLUS

CN 4-Morpholinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

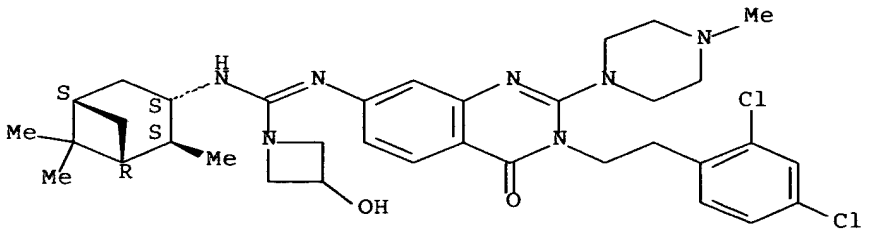
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-32-0 HCAPLUS

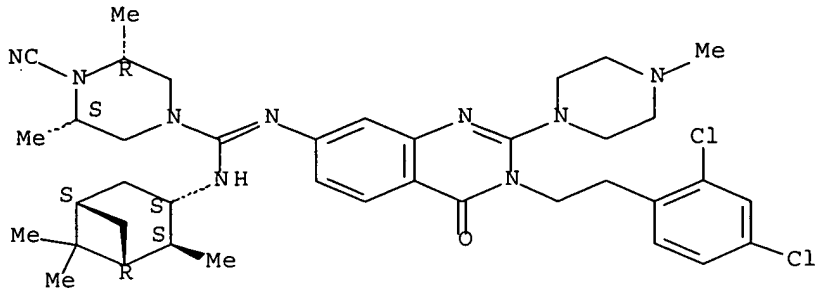
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



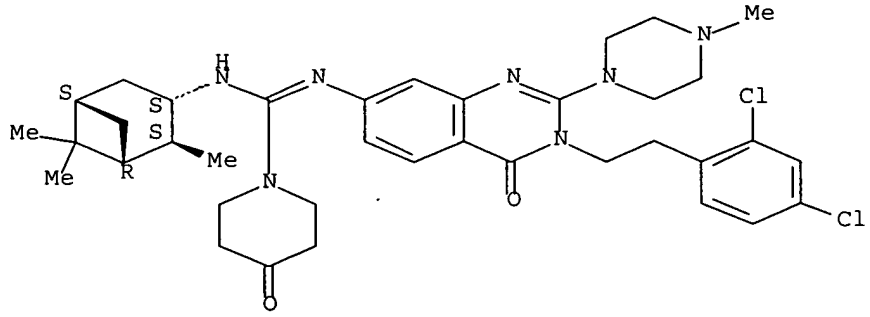
RN 817627-33-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, 4-cyano-N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3,5-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



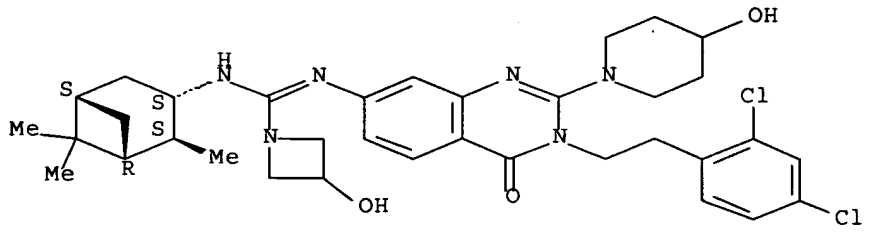
RN 817627-34-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-4-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



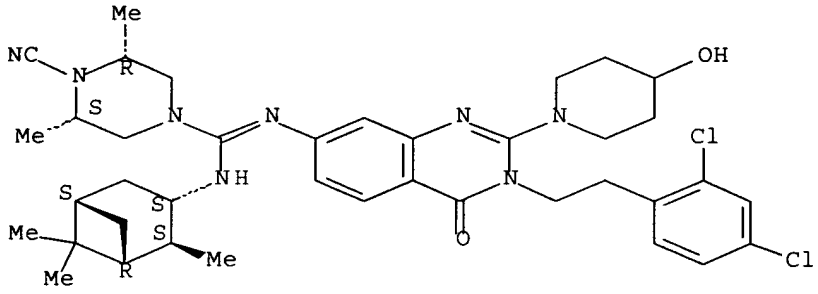
RN 817627-35-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



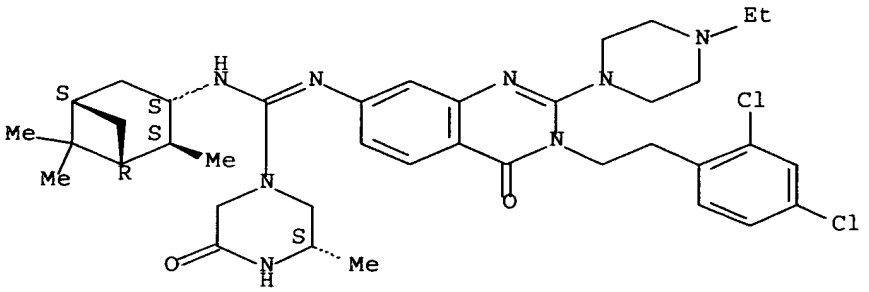
RN 817627-36-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, 4-cyano-N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3,5-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-37-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

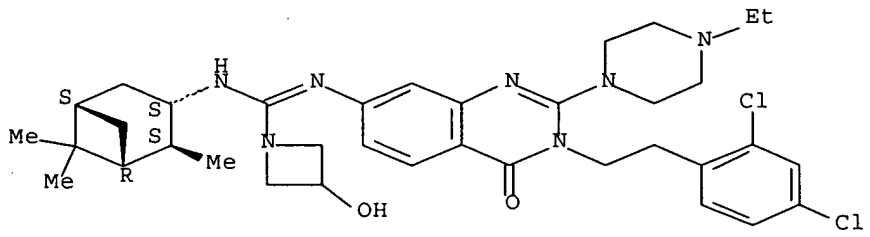
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-38-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4-ethyl-

1-piperazinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

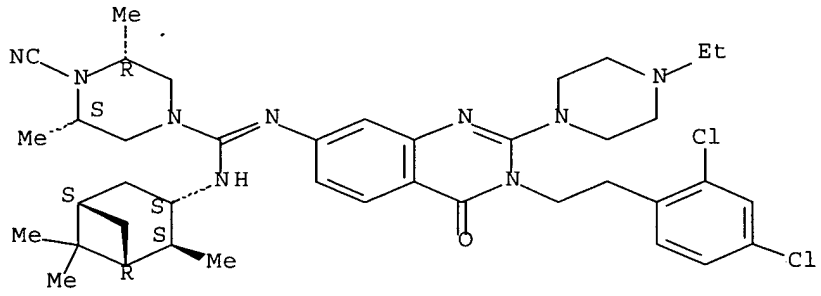
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-39-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, 4-cyano-N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3,5-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

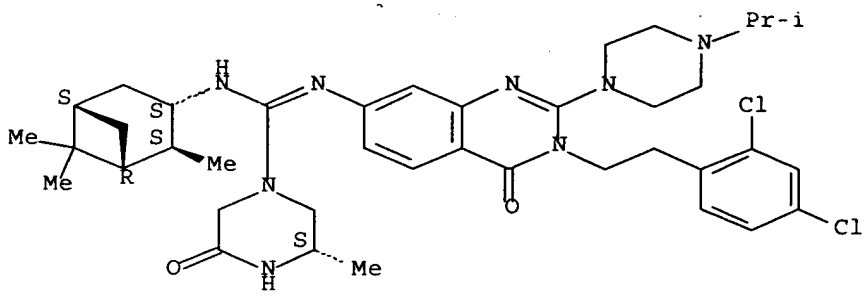
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-40-0 HCAPLUS

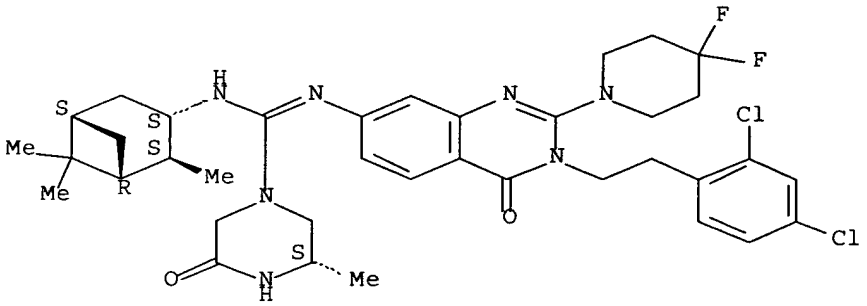
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[4-(1-methylethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



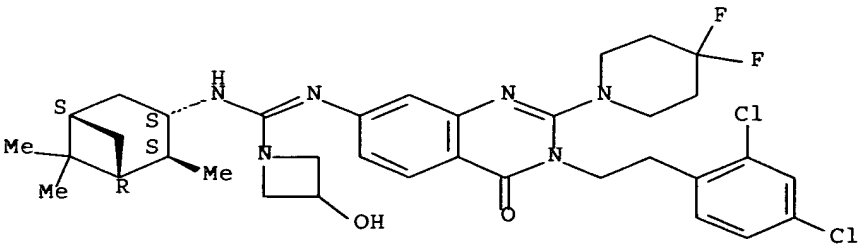
RN 817627-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4,4-difluoro-1-piperidinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-42-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4,4-difluoro-1-piperidinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

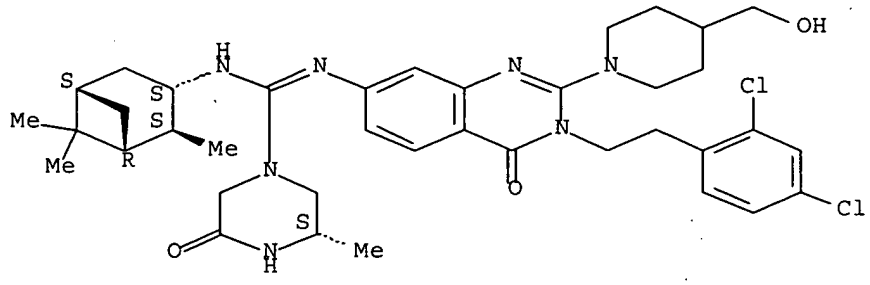
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-43-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-

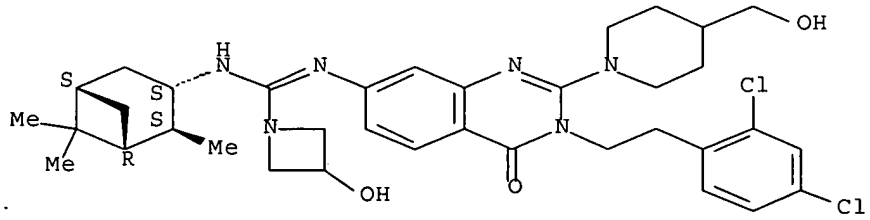
dihydro-2-[4-(hydroxymethyl)-1-piperidinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-
5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



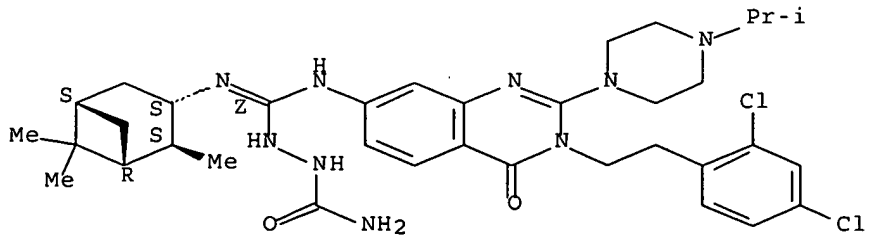
RN 817627-44-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[4-(hydroxymethyl)-1-piperidinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



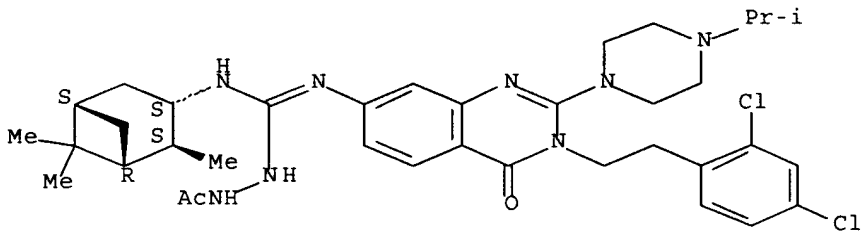
RN 817627-47-7 HCAPLUS
CN Hydrazinecarboxamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[4-(1-methylethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]amino][[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]-, (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



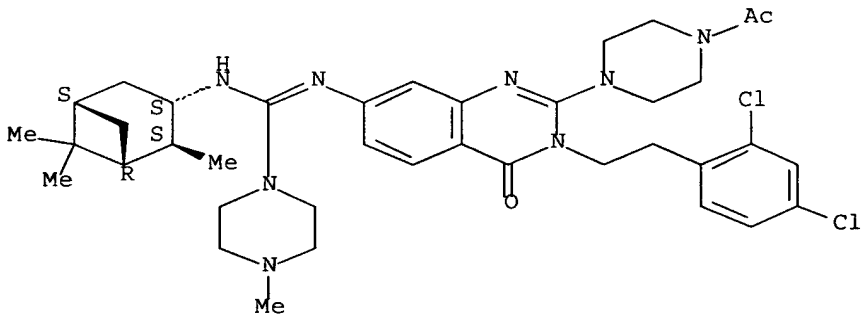
RN 817627-48-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, [[[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[4-(1-methylethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]amino][[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



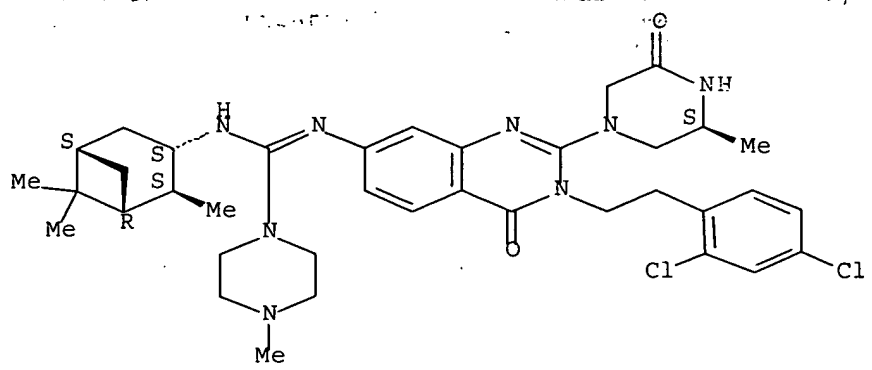
RN 817627-66-0 HCAPLUS
CN Piperazine, 1-acetyl-4-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-7-[[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)[[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]amino]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



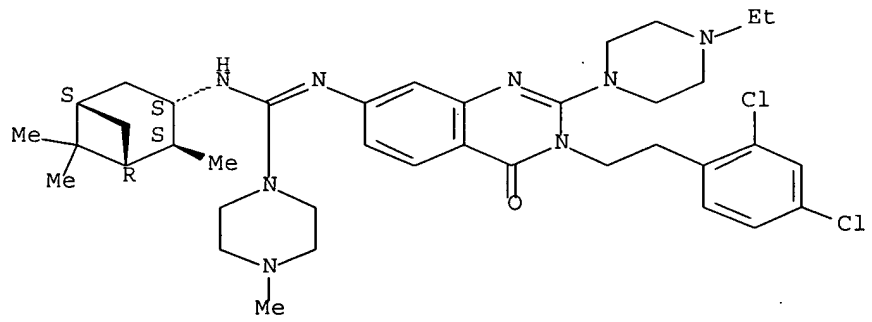
RN 817627-67-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[(3S)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-4-methyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



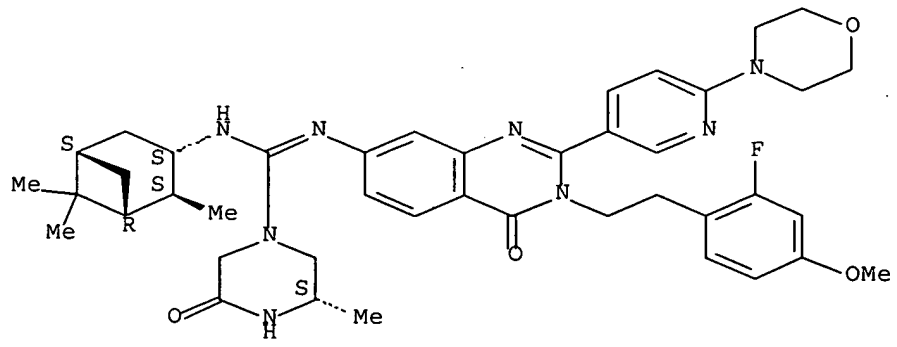
RN 817627-78-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-4-methyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



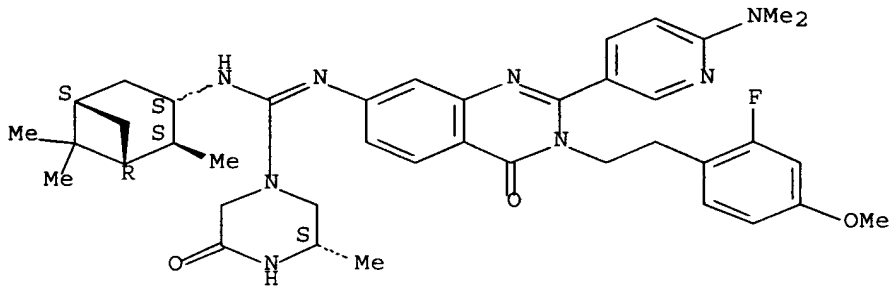
RN 817627-90-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[6-(4-morpholinyl)-3-pyridinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



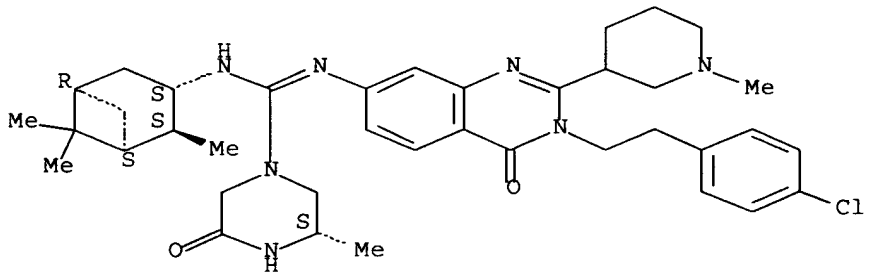
RN 817627-91-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[2-[6-(dimethylamino)-3-pyridinyl]-3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



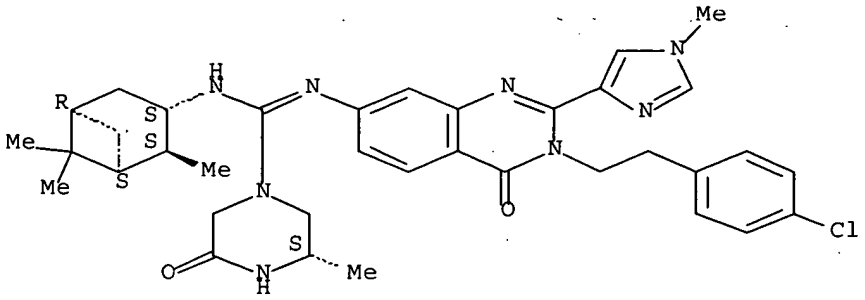
RN 853179-51-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(1-methyl-3-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



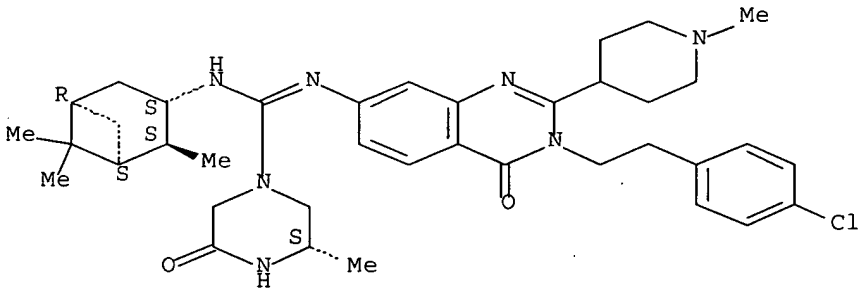
RN 853179-53-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-4-yl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 853179-55-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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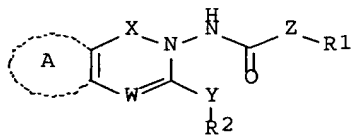
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:238744 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:316851
TITLE: Preparation of fused ring heterocycles as potassium channel modulators
INVENTOR(S): McNaughton-Smith, Grant Andrew; Amato, George Salvatore; Thomas, James Barnwell
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Icagen, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 39 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005059823	A1	20050317	US 2004-937958	20040910
AU 2004272104	A1	20050324	AU 2004-272104	20040910
CA 2536633	A1	20050324	CA 2004-2536633	20040910

WO 2005025293 A2 20050324 WO 2004-US29868 20040910
WO 2005025293 A3 20050616
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1663237 A2 20060607 EP 2004-788717 20040910
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-502109P P 20030910
WO 2004-US29868 W 20040910
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:316851

GI



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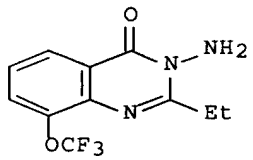


II

AB Compds. I [A = (un)substituted 5-6 membered (hetero)aryl, cycloalkyl, 5-8 membered heteroaryl; X = CO, CS, SO2; W = N, CR3 (wherein R3 = H, F, (un)substituted (hetero)aryl, etc.); Z = a bond, CH2, CHF, CH:CH, etc.; Y = (CR5R6)n (n = 0-4; R5, R6 = H, F, (un)substituted (hetero)aryl, etc.); R1 = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl, cycloalkyl, 5-7 membered heterocyclyl, alkyl; R2 = CF3, (un)substituted alkyl, (hetero)aryl, cycloalkyl, 3-7 membered heterocyclyl], compns. and methods are provided which are useful in the treatment of diseases through the modulation of potassium ion flux through voltage-dependent potassium channels. More particularly, the invention provides quinazolinones, compns. and methods that are useful in the treatment of central or peripheral nervous system disorders (e.g., migraine, ataxia, Parkinson's disease, bipolar disorders, trigeminal neuralgia, spasticity, mood disorders, brain tumors, psychotic disorders, myokymia, seizures, epilepsy, hearing and vision loss, Alzheimer's disease, age-related memory loss, learning deficiencies, anxiety and motor neuron diseases, maintaining bladder control or treating urinary incontinence) and as neuroprotective agents (e.g., to prevent stroke and the like) by modulating potassium channels associated with the onset or recurrence of the indicated conditions. E.g., a multi-step synthesis of II, starting from 2-trifluoromethoxyaniline, was given. The compound II and analogs were subsequently coupled with isocyanates and carboxylic acids to provide the compds. I such as 1-(2-cyclohexyl-4-oxo-4H-quinazolin-3-yl)-3- (2-fluorobenzyl)urea. The representative compds. I were tested for the ability to open voltage-gated potassium channels in the NG-108-15 FLIPR assay (data given for selected compds. I).

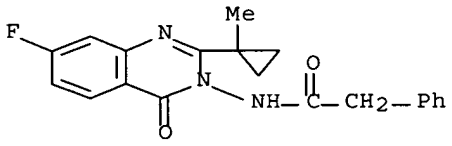
IT ***848026-96-0P***

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of quinazolines as potassium channel modulators) (preparat

RN 848026-96-0 HCAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetamide, N-[7-fluoro-2-(1-methylcyclopropyl)-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 6 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:216604 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:291339

TITLE: Compositions and methods using small mol. Trp-p8 modulators for the treatment of diseases associated with Trp-p8 expression

INVENTOR(S): Natarajan, Sateesh K.; Moreno, Ofir; Graddis, Thomas J.; Duncan, David; Laus, Reiner; Chen, Feng

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dendreon Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 120 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005020897	A2	20050310	WO 2004-US26931	20040820
WO 2005020897	A3	20050811		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2535265	A1	20050310	CA 2004-2535265	20040820
US 2005054651	A1	20050310	US 2004-923413	20040820
EP 1663962	A2	20060607	EP 2004-781589	20040820
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
JP 2007503392	T	20070222	JP 2006-524040	20040820

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-497384P P 20030822
WO 2004-US26931 W 20040820

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:291339

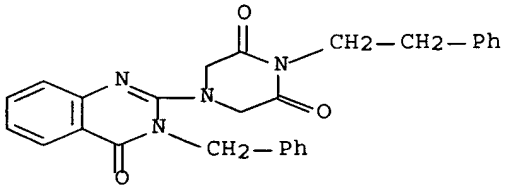
AB Provided are small-mol. Trp-p8 modulators, including Trp-p8 agonists and Trp-p8 antagonists, and compns. comprising small-mol. Trp-p8 agonists as well as methods for identifying and characterizing small-mol. Trp-p8 modulators and methods for decreasing viability and/or inhibiting growth of Trp-p8 expressing

cells, methods for activating Trp-p8-mediated cation influx, methods for stimulating apoptosis and/or necrosis, and related methods for the treatment of diseases, including cancers such as lung, breast, colon, and/or prostate cancers as well as other diseases, such as benign prostatic hyperplasia, that are associated with Trp-p8 expression. Preparation of selected p-menthane derivs. is described.

IT *847566-93-2*
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(small mol. Trp-p8 modulators for treatment of diseases associated with Trp-p8 expression)

RN 847566-93-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2,6-Piperazinedione, 4-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-1-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 7 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1156498 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:93848

TITLE: Preparation of guanidino-substituted quinazolinone compounds as MC4-R agonists

INVENTOR(S): Boyce, Rustum S.; Aurrecoechea, Natalia; Chu, Daniel; Smith, Aaron; Conlee, Christopher R.; Thompson, Brian D.; De Armas, Kuntz Judith; Musso, David L.; Barvian, Kevin K.; Thomson, Stephen A.; Swain, William R.; Du, Kien S.; Chauder, Brian A.; Speake, Jason D.; Bishop, Michael J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, USA; Glaxosmithkline

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 277 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004112793	A1	20041229	WO 2004-US15959	20040521
WO 2004112793	B1	20050310		

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RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,

SN, TD, TG

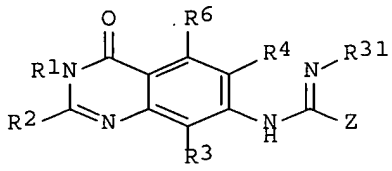
AU 2004249120	A1	20041229	AU 2004-249120	20040521
CA 2523015	A1	20041229	CA 2004-2523015	20040521
US 2005059662	A1	20050317	US 2004-850967	20040521
EP 1651229	A1	20060503	EP 2004-776069	20040521
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
CN 1829517	A	20060906	CN 2004-80013951	20040521
JP 2007501861	T	20070201	JP 2006-533275	20040521

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-473317P	P	20030523
US 2003-523336P	P	20031119
US 2003-524492P	P	20031124
WO 2004-US15959	W	20040521

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:93848

GI



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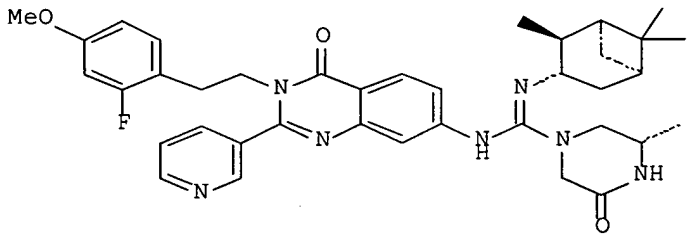

II

AB A variety of small mol., guanidine-containing mols. capable of acting as MC4-R agonists such as I-III [Z1 = CR4, N: Z2 = CR5, N; Z3 = CR6, N; R1 = (un)substituted arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, aryl, etc.; R3 = H, arylalkyl, aryl, etc.; R4-R6 = H, Cl, I, F, Br, OH, etc.; W = IV (wherein R11, R12 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, aryl, etc.; at least one of R11 and R12 is (un)substituted heterocyclylalkyl; R13 = H, (un)substituted aryl, alkyl, etc.; R14 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.)] are provided. General procedures used in the synthesis of compds. I-III are described. E.g., a multi-step synthesis of (1S,2S,3S,5R)-V, was given. The exemplified compds. I-III were tested against MC4-R and exhibited -logEC50 values above about 3. The compds. I are useful in treating MC4-R mediated diseases such as obesity and type II diabetes. The pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound I is disclosed.

IT *628326-19-2P 628690-01-7P 629628-69-9P*
817626-46-3P 817626-63-4P 817626-67-8P
817627-17-1P 817627-18-2P 817627-19-3P
817627-20-6P 817627-21-7P 817627-22-8P
817627-26-2P 817627-27-3P 817627-28-4P
817627-29-5P 817627-30-8P 817627-32-0P
817627-33-1P 817627-34-2P 817627-35-3P
817627-36-4P 817627-37-5P 817627-38-6P
817627-39-7P 817627-40-0P 817627-41-1P

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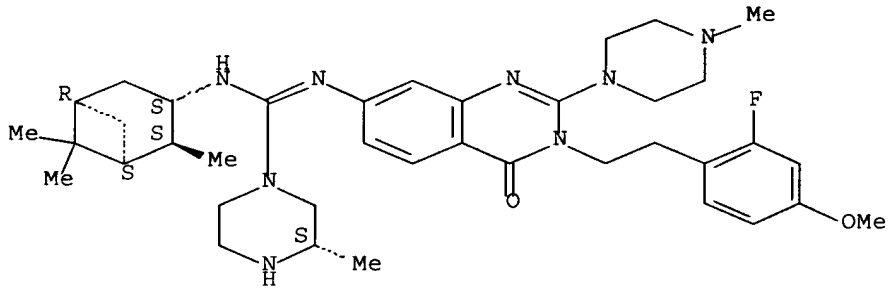
817627-47-7P 817627-48-8P 817627-66-0P
817627-67-1P 817627-78-4P 817627-90-0P
817627-91-1P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of guanidino-substituted quinazolinone compds. as MC4-R agonists)

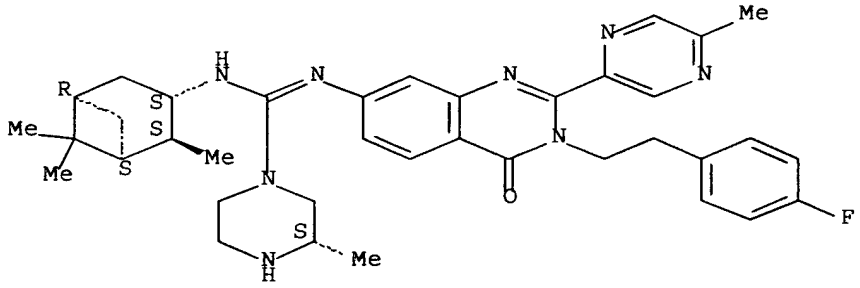
RN 628326-19-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



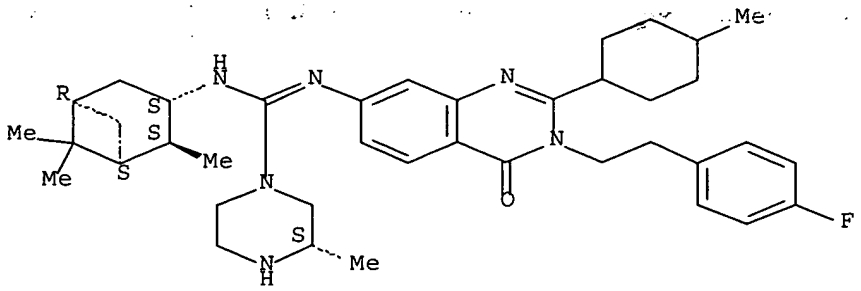
RN 628690-01-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(5-methylpyrazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



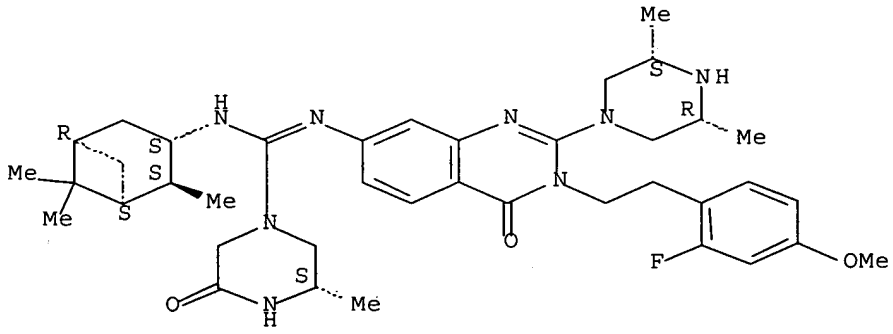
RN 629628-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methylcyclohexyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



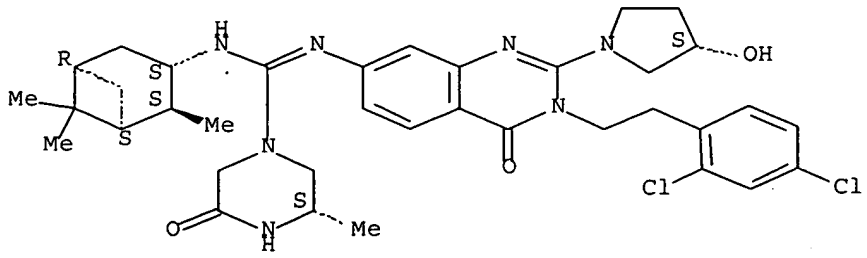
RN 817626-46-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[2-[(3R,5S)-3,5-dimethyl-1-piperazinyl]-3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



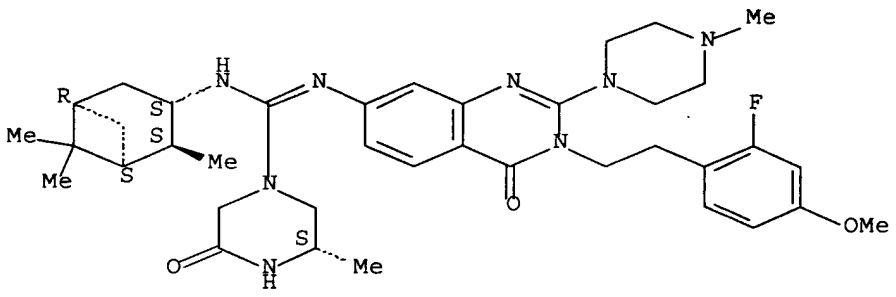
RN 817626-63-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[(3S)-3-hydroxy-1-pyrrolidinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



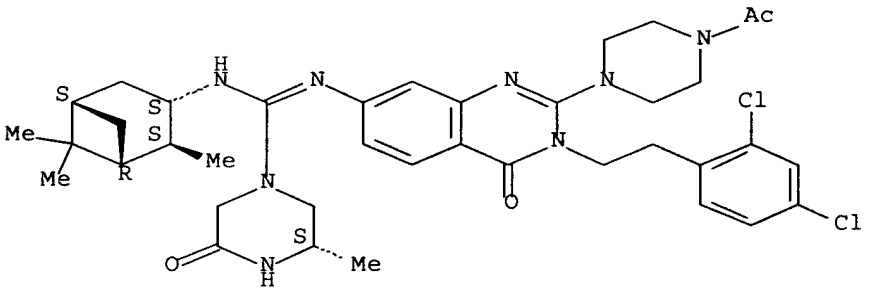
RN 817626-67-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



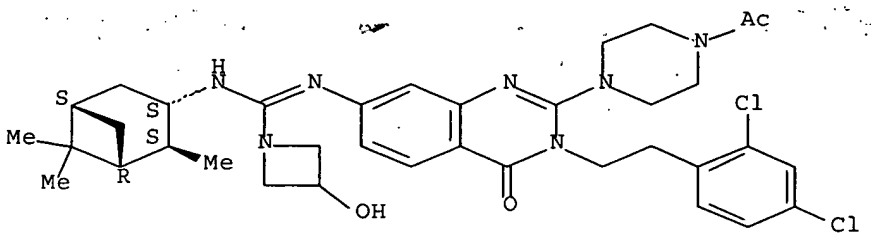
RN 817627-17-1 HCAPLUS
CN Piperazine, 1-acetyl-4-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-7-[[[(3S)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-piperazinyl][[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]amino]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



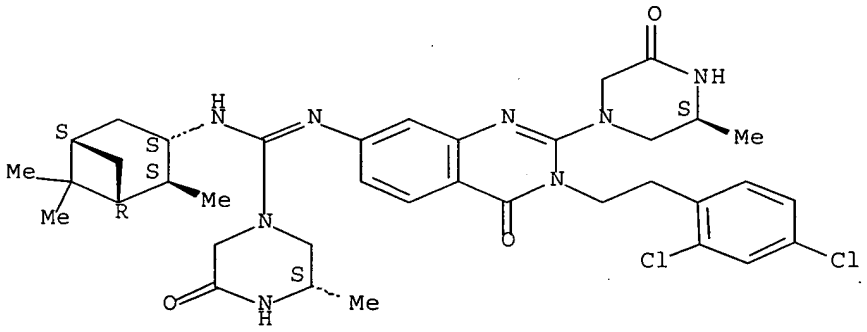
RN 817627-18-2 HCAPLUS
CN Piperazine, 1-acetyl-4-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-7-[[(3-hydroxy-1-azetidinyl)[[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]amino]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



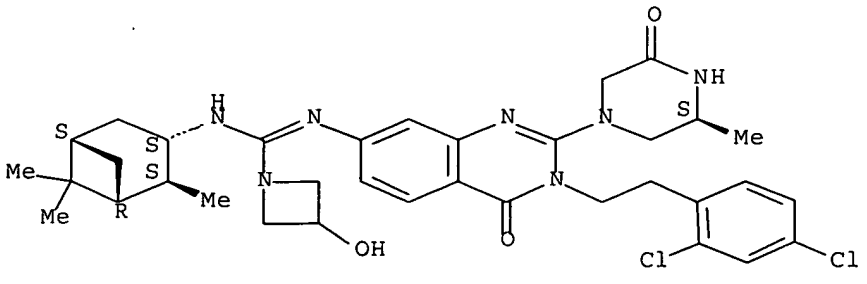
RN 817627-19-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[(3S)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-20-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[(3S)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

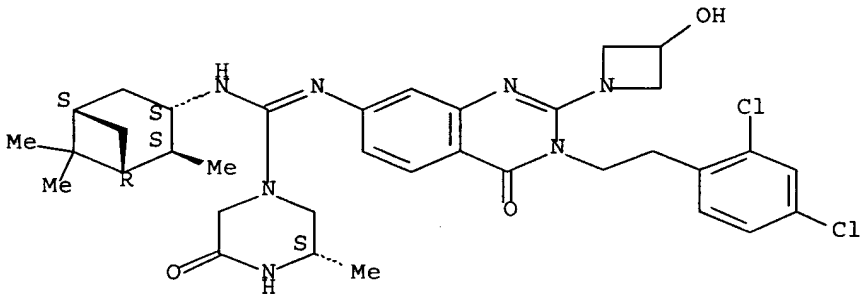
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-21-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-

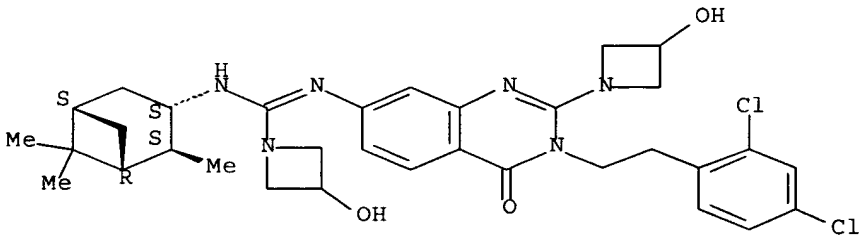
dihydro-2-(3-hydroxy-1-azetidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



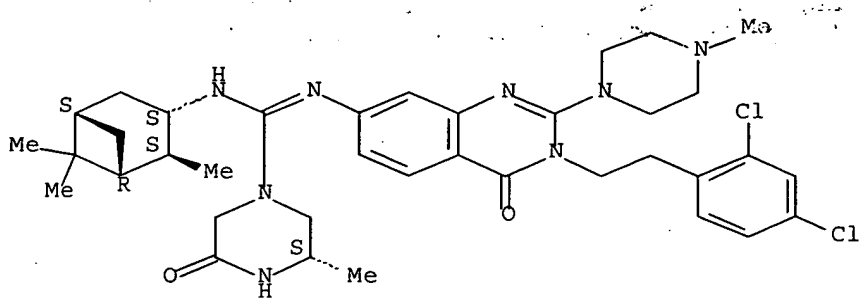
RN 817627-22-8 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(3-hydroxy-1-azetidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



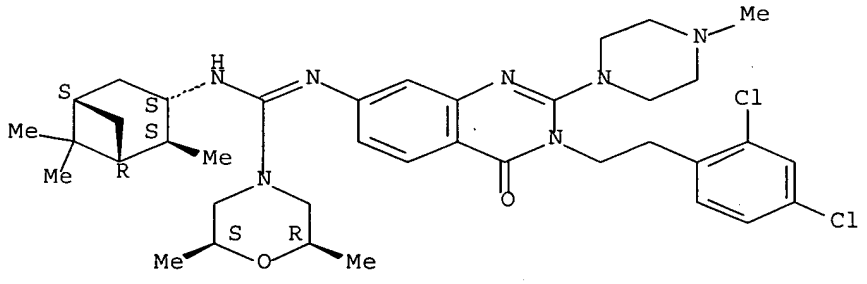
RN 817627-26-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



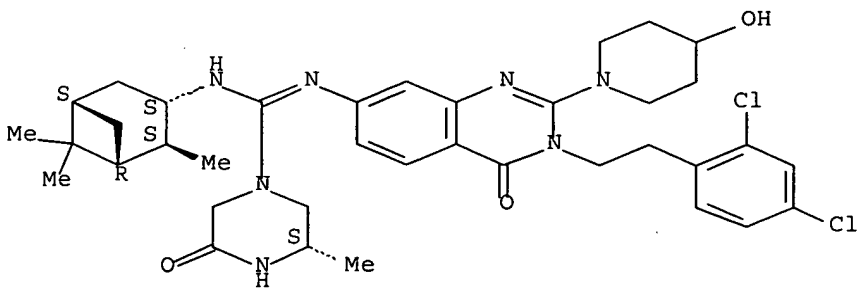
RN 817627-27-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4-Morpholinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-2,6-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (2R,6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-28-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

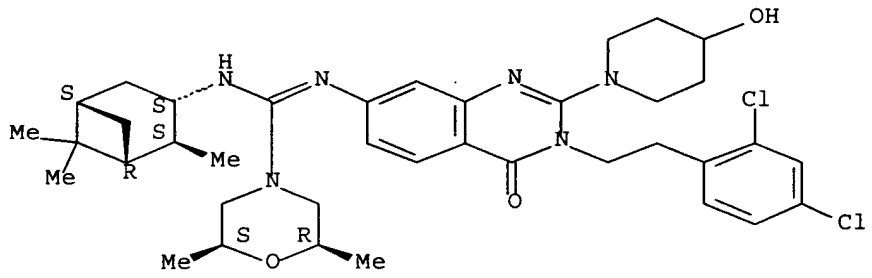
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-29-5 HCAPLUS

CN 4-Morpholinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-2,6-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (2R,6S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

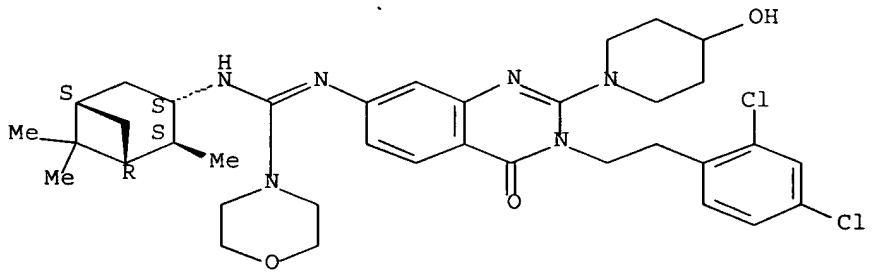
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-30-8 HCAPLUS

CN 4-Morpholinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

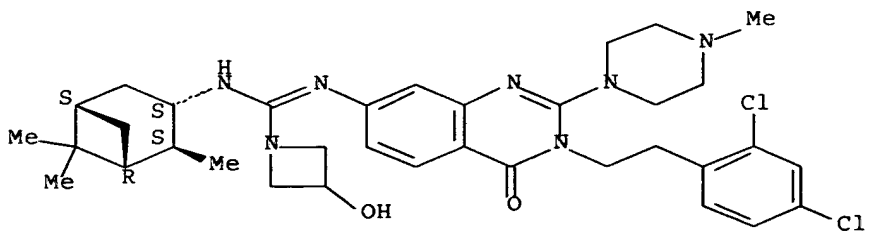
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-32-0 HCAPLUS

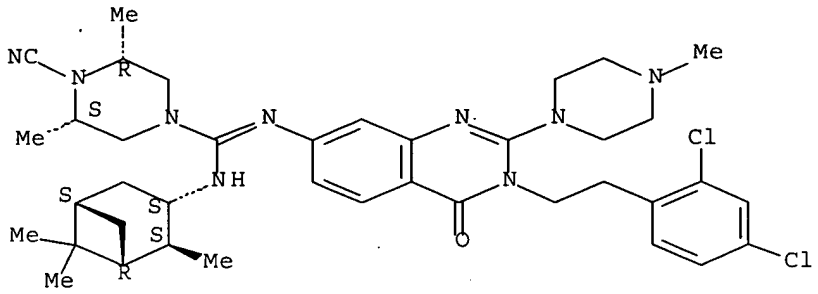
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



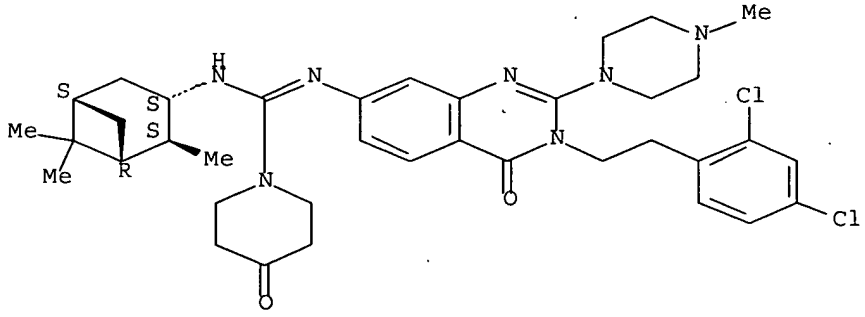
RN 817627-33-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, 4-cyano-N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3,5-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



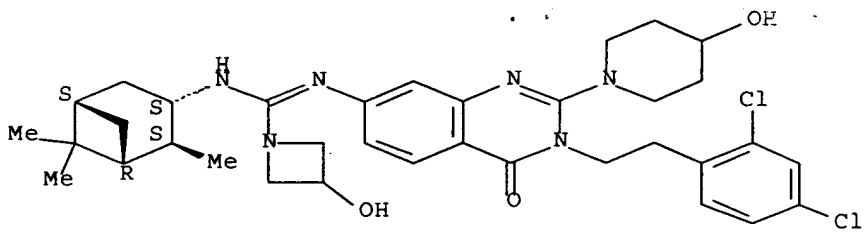
RN 817627-34-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-4-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



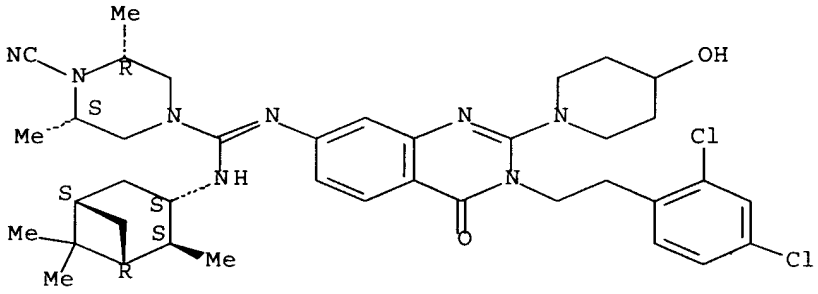
RN 817627-35-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



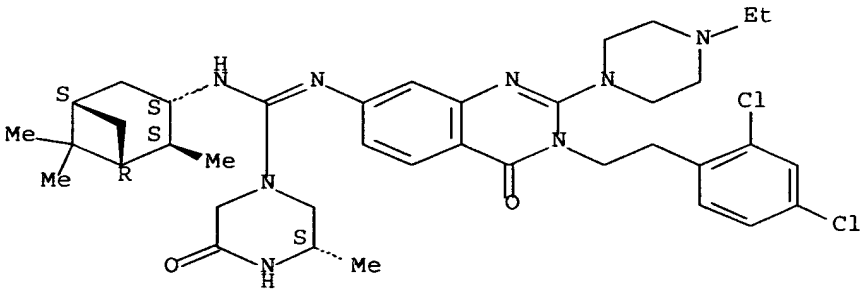
RN 817627-36-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, 4-cyano-N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-hydroxy-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3,5-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-37-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

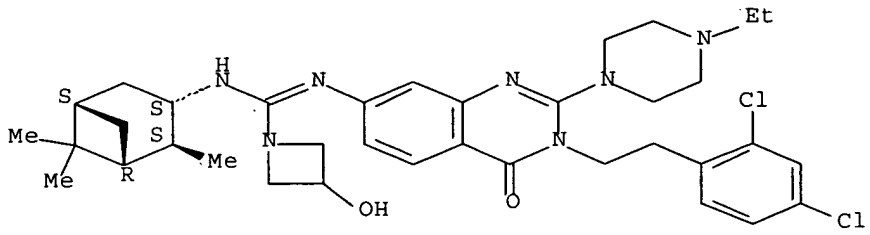
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-38-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4-ethyl-

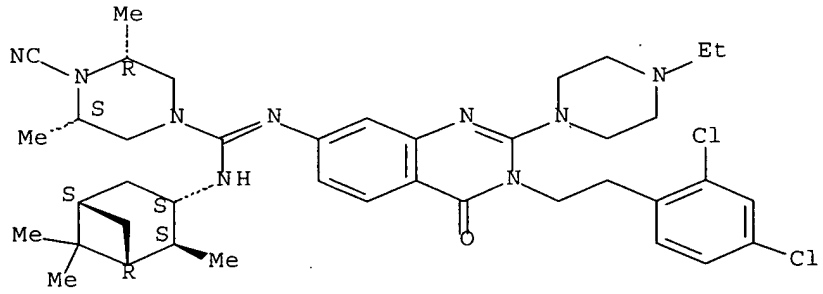
1-piperazinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



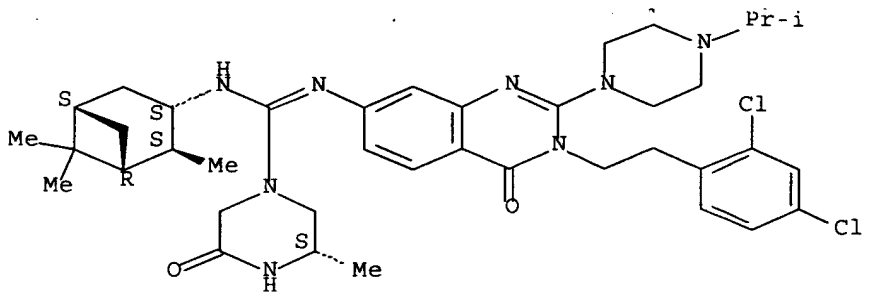
RN 817627-39-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, 4-cyano-N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3,5-dimethyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3R,5S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



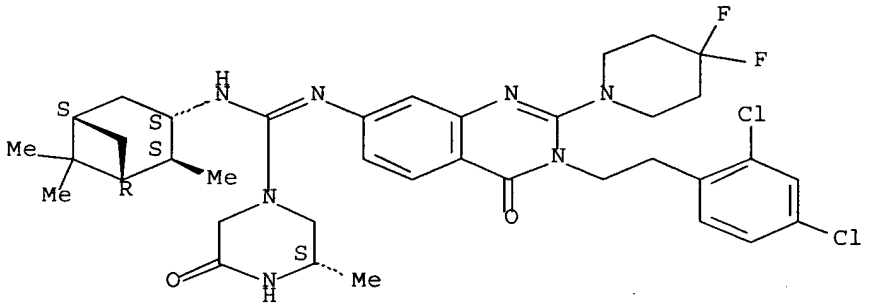
RN 817627-40-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[4-(1-methylethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



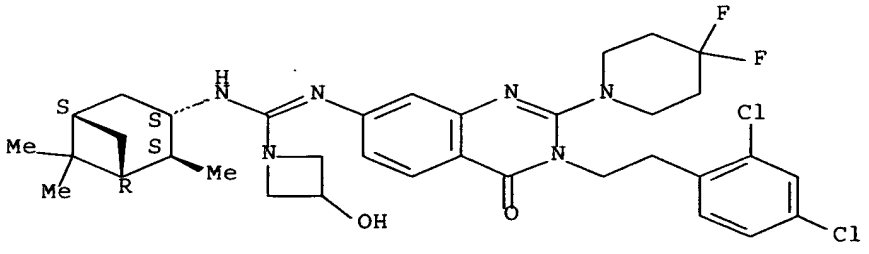
RN 817627-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4,4-difluoro-1-piperidinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-42-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4,4-difluoro-1-piperidinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

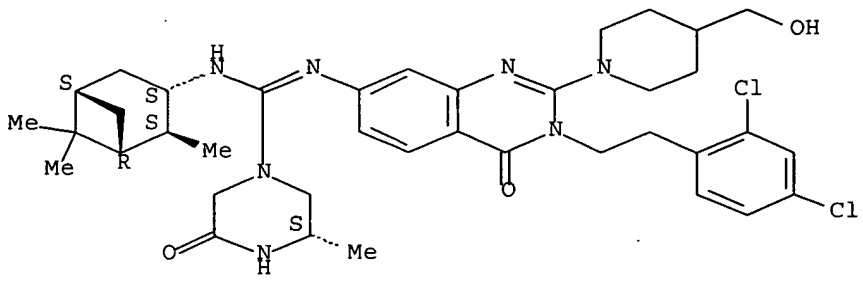
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-43-3 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-

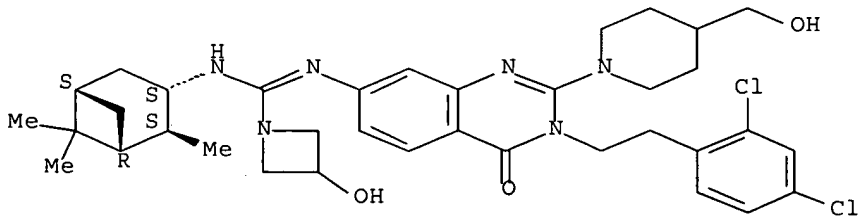
dihydro-2-[4-(hydroxymethyl)-1-piperidinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



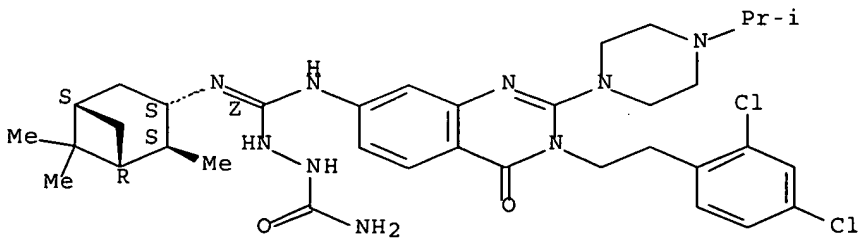
RN 817627-44-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Azetidinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[4-(hydroxymethyl)-1-piperidinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-hydroxy-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



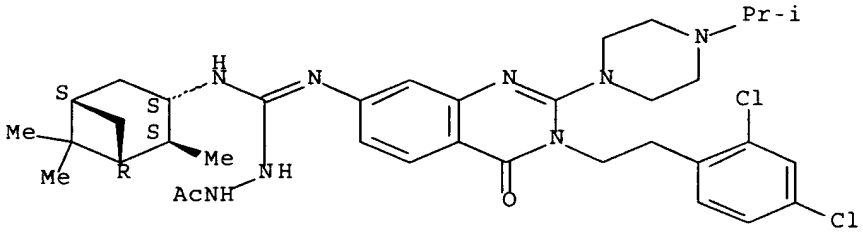
RN 817627-47-7 HCAPLUS
CN Hydrazinecarboxamide, 2-[[[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[4-(1-methylethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]amino][[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]-, (2Z)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



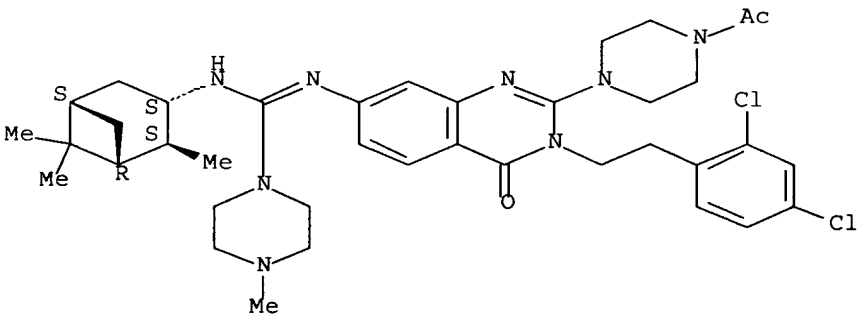
RN 817627-48-8 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, [[[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[4-(1-methylethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]amino][[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



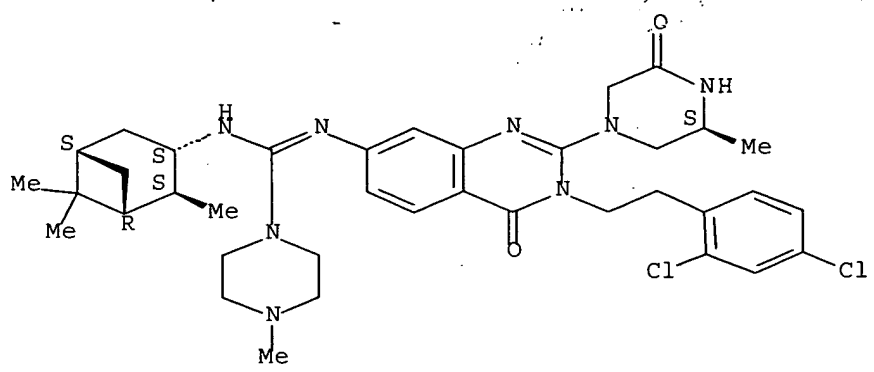
RN 817627-66-0 HCAPLUS
CN Piperazine, 1-acetyl-4-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-7-[[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)[[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]amino]methylene]amino]-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



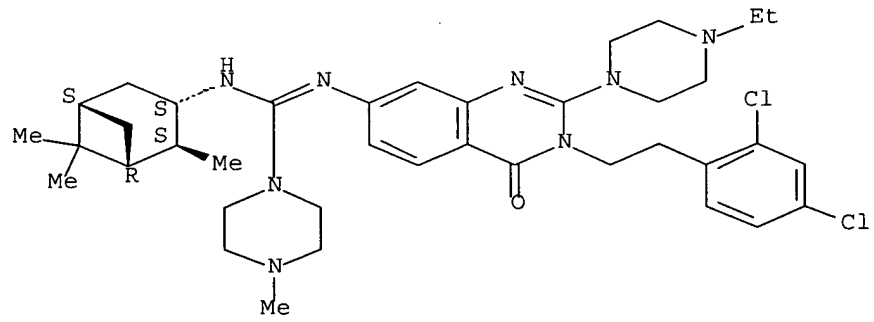
RN 817627-67-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[(3S)-3-methyl-5-oxo-1-piperazinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-4-methyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



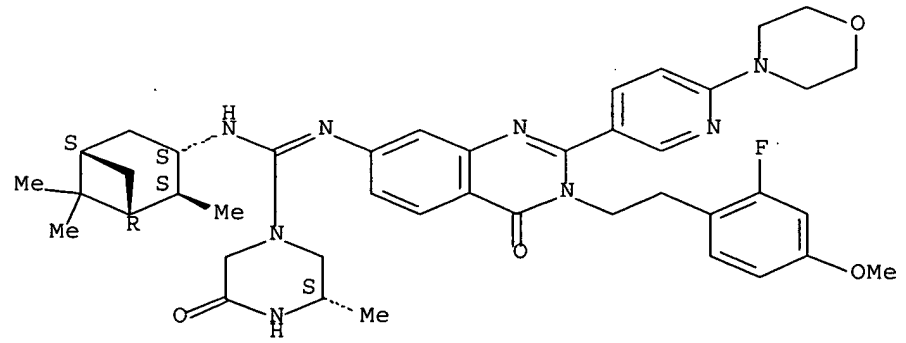
RN 817627-78-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-2-(4-ethyl-1-piperazinyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-4-methyl-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



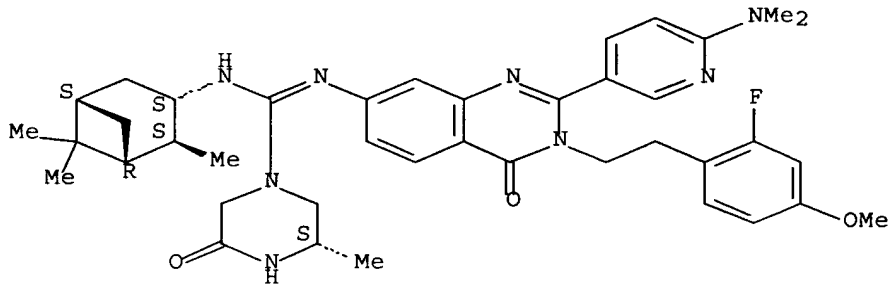
RN 817627-90-0 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-[6-(4-morpholinyl)-3-pyridinyl]-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 817627-91-1 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[2-[6-(dimethylamino)-3-pyridinyl]-3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-5-oxo-N'-[(1R,2S,3S,5S)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

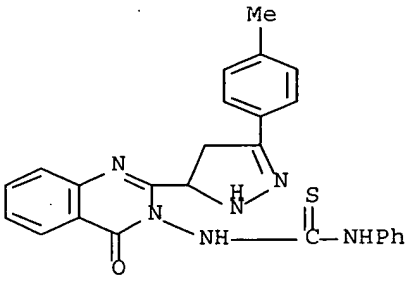


REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1026612 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:411279
TITLE: Synthesis and some reactions of 3-amino-2-[3-(p-tolyl)-4,5-dihydro-(1H)-pyrazol-5-yl]-4(3H)-quinazolinone
AUTHOR(S): El-Shahed, F. A.; El-Tamany, E. H.; Soliman, M. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. of Sci., Suez Canal Univ., Egypt
SOURCE: Izvestiya Natsional'noi Akademii Nauk Respubliki Kazakhstan, Seriya Khimicheskaya (2004), (3), 124-129
CODEN: INANDJ
PUBLISHER: Nauchno-Izdatel'skii Tsentr "Gylym"
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:411279

AB 2-(4-Methylbenzoylvinyl)-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one (I) was synthesized via the reaction of β-[4-methylbenzoyl]acryloyl chloride with anthranilic acid followed by cyclization of the formed anilide by acetic anhydride. Treatment of I with hydrazine hydrate gave the title compound (II). The behavior of quinazoline (II) toward electrophilic reagents has been investigated. The structures of the synthesized quinazolinone derivs. were confirmed by elemental analyses, IR, H-NMR and mass spectroscopy.

IT ***850311-99-8P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and reactions of 3-amino-2-[3-(p-tolyl)-4,5-dihydro-(1H)-pyrazol-5-yl]-4(3H)-quinazolinone)
RN 850311-99-8 HCAPLUS
CN Thiourea, N-[2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]-N'-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

own work

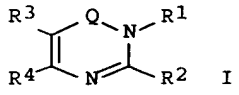
L11 ANSWER 9 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:857326 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:309639
TITLE: Dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Feng, Jun; Gwaltney, Stephen L.; Kaldor, Stephen W.; Stafford, Jeffrey A.; Wallace, Michael B.; Zhang, Zhiyuan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syrrx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 244 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087053	A2	20041014	WO 2004-US9217	20040324
WO 2004087053	A9	20041111		
WO 2004087053	A3	20060831		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2518465	A1	20041014	CA 2004-2518465	20040324
US 2004242568	A1	20041202	US 2004-809636	20040324
US 2004242566	A1	20041202	US 2004-809638	20040324
US 2004259870	A1	20041223	US 2004-809637	20040324
US 2005004117	A1	20050106	US 2004-809635	20040324
EP 1608317	A2	20051228	EP 2004-758366	20040324
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
CN 1894234	A	20070110	CN 2004-80011900	20040324

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-457785P P 20030325
WO 2004-US9217 W 20040324

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:309639

GI



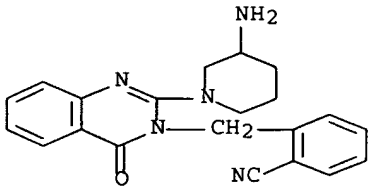
I

AB Dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitors I [Q = CO, SO, SO2, C:NR5; R1 = ZR6; Z = moiety providing 1-6 atom separation between R6 and ring; R2 = (substituted)3-7-membered ring; R3,R4 = taken together form a (substituted)5-6-membered ring; R5 = H, (substituted)alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; R6 = (substituted)C3-7-cycloalkyl or aryl] are disclosed. Thus, 2-[2-(3-aminopiperidin-1-yl)-6,7-dimethoxy-4-oxo-4H-quinazolin-3- ylmethyl]benzonitrile (I; R1 = 2-cyanophenylmethyl; R2 = 3-aminopiperidin-1-yl; R3,R4 = dimethoxyphenyl) was synthesized. This compound exhibited enhanced stability in rat liver microsomes.

IT *769157-54-2P 769157-55-3P 769157-56-4P*
769157-57-5P 769157-58-6P 769157-59-7P
769157-63-3P 769157-65-5P 769157-71-3P
769157-81-5P 769157-89-3P 769157-91-7P
769157-92-8P 769157-93-9P 769157-94-0P
769157-95-1P 769158-01-2P 769158-02-3P
769158-03-4P 769158-04-5P 769158-05-6P
769158-14-7P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitors)

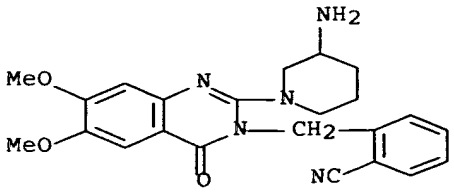
RN 769157-54-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-(3-amino-1-piperidinyl)-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

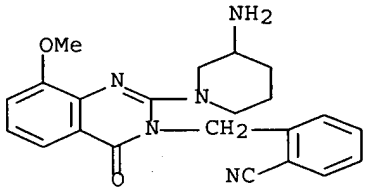


RN 769157-55-3 HCAPLUS

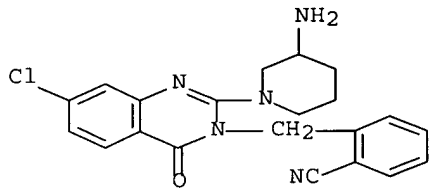
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-(3-amino-1-piperidinyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



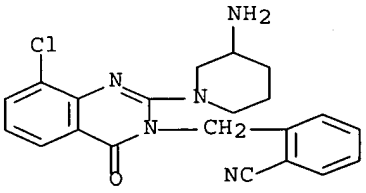
RN 769157-56-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-(3-amino-1-piperidinyl)-8-methoxy-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



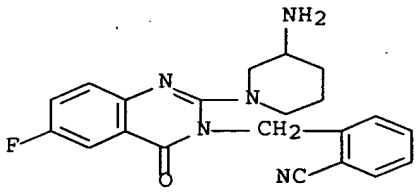
RN 769157-57-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-(3-amino-1-piperidinyl)-7-chloro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 769157-58-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-(3-amino-1-piperidinyl)-8-chloro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

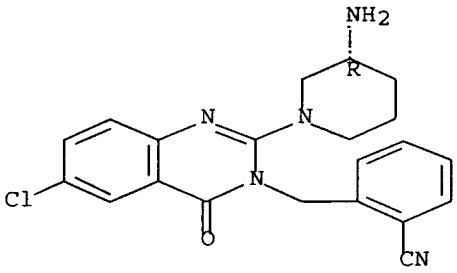


RN 769157-59-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-(3-amino-1-piperidinyl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 769157-63-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6-chloro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

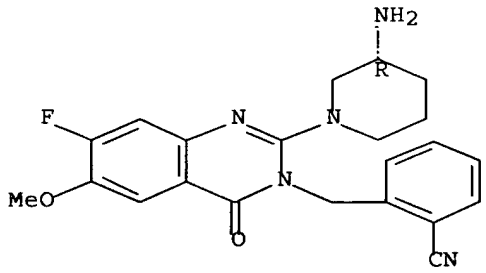


RN 769157-65-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-7-fluoro-6-methoxy-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

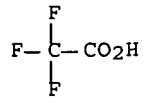
CRN 769157-64-4
CMF C22 H22 F N5 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.



CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2

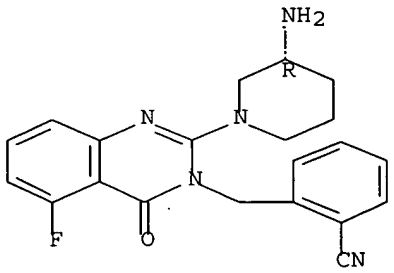


RN 769157-71-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-5-fluoro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

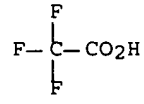
CRN 769157-70-2
CMF C21 H20 F N5 O

Absolute stereochemistry.



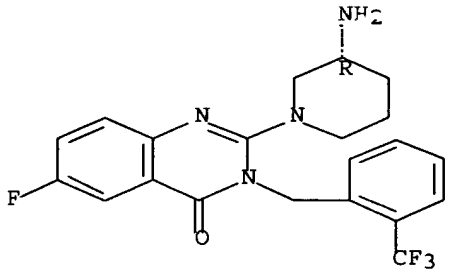
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



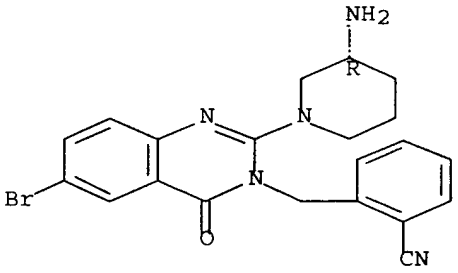
RN 769157-81-5 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6-fluoro-3-[[2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 769157-89-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6-bromo-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

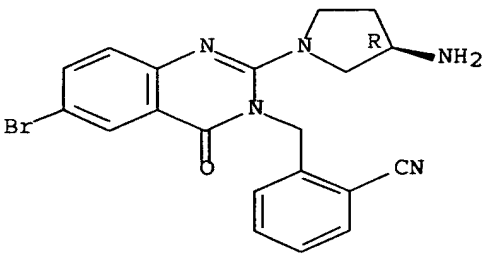


RN 769157-91-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-pyrrolidinyl]-6-bromo-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

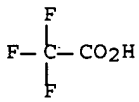
CRN 769157-90-6
CMF C20 H18 Br N5 O

Absolute stereochemistry.



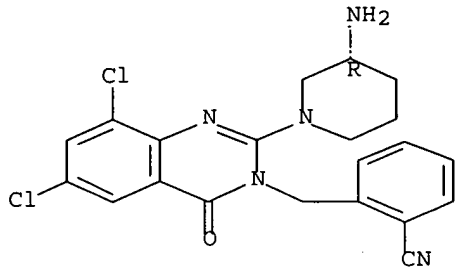
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



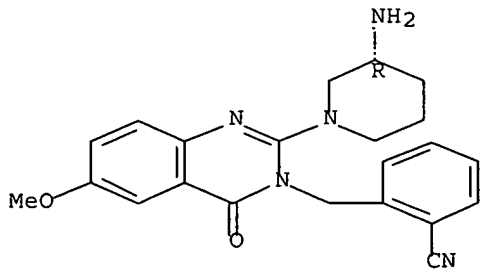
RN 769157-92-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6,8-dichloro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



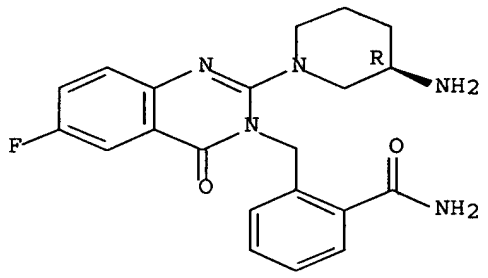
RN 769157-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6-methoxy-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



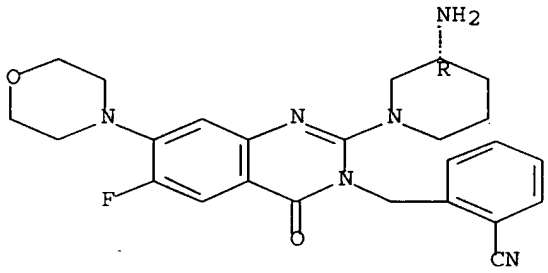
RN 769157-94-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

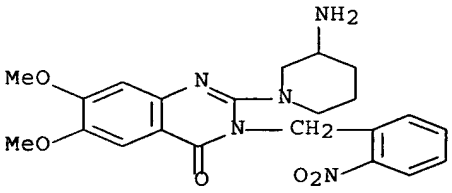


RN 769157-95-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6-fluoro-7-(4-morpholinyl)-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

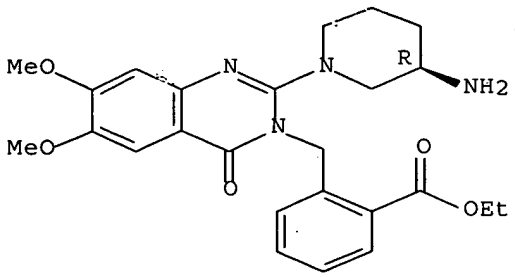


RN 769158-01-2 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(3-amino-1-piperidinyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-3-[(2-nitrophenyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



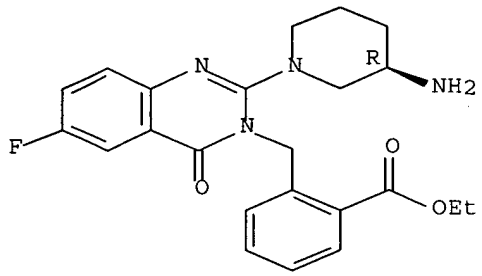
RN 769158-02-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6,7-dimethoxy-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



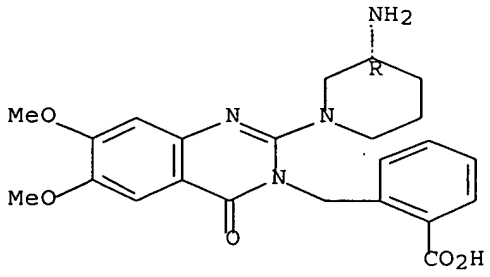
RN 769158-03-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



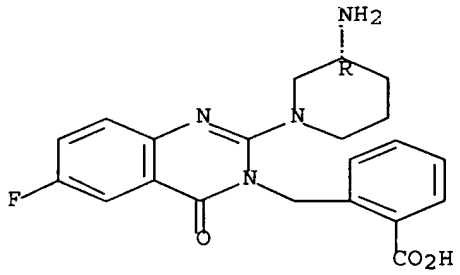
RN 769158-04-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6,7-dimethoxy-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



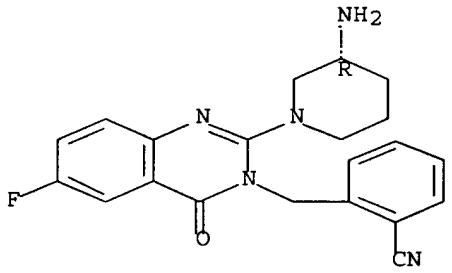
RN 769158-05-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 769158-14-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzonitrile, 2-[[2-[(3R)-3-amino-1-piperidinyl]-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

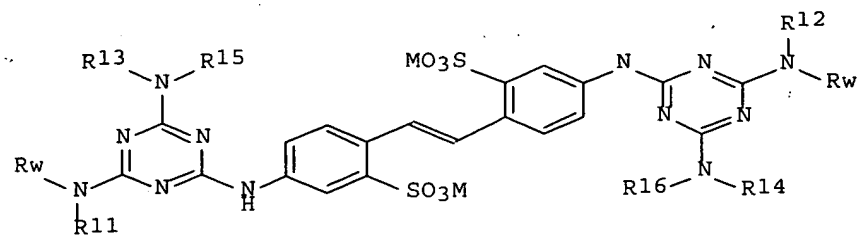
Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 10 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:609430 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:164773
TITLE: Processing of silver halide color photographic material containing yellow coupler and color imaging method to improve yellow color reproducibility
INVENTOR(S): Ishidai, Hiroshi; Tanaka, Shigeo
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konica Minolta MG K. K., Japan; Konica Minolta Photo Imaging K. K.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 91 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004212936	A	20040729	JP 2003-291105	20030811
JP 2004246316	A	20040902	JP 2003-201438	20030725

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-368028 A 20021219
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:164773
GI



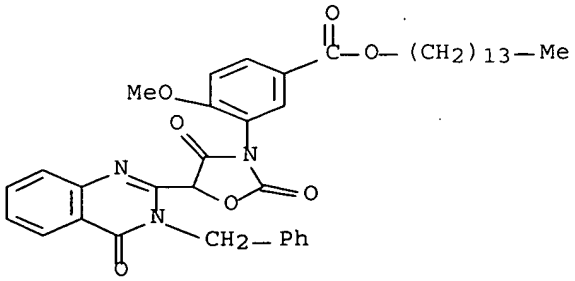
I

AB A silver halide color photog. material containing a yellow coupler represented by R1m-G-NH-O-R2 (R1 = aliphatic, aromatic, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, amino; m = 1, 2; R2 = coupling group; G = -CO, -C:NR3-, -PO-, -SO-, -SO2-; R3 = R2) is processed by a processing solution containing a compound represented by I (R11, R12 = H, substituent; R13, R14 = H, alkyl, aryl; R15, R16 = -(C(A)2)f-Og-(C(A)2)h-Oi-(C(A)2)j-Ok-H; Rw = H, -(C(A)2)f-Og-(C(A)2)h-Oi-(C(A)2)j-Ok-H, -CH2CHG2SO3M; M = H, alkali metal; alkaline earth metal, ammonium pyridinium; A = H, hydroxyl, hydroxymethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxypropyl, 1-hydroxypropyl; f, h, j = 1, 2; g, i, k = 0, 1). The color photog. material is especially suitable for color proof applications.

IT *411241-77-5*
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(yellow coupler; processing of silver halide color photog. material containing yellow coupler and color imaging method to improve yellow color reproducibility)

RN 411241-77-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[5-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-2,4-dioxo-3-oxazolidinyl]-4-methoxy-, tetradecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

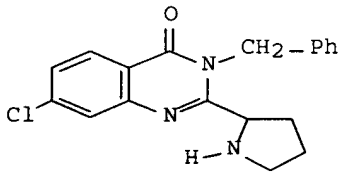


L11 ANSWER 11 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:354730 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:350546
TITLE: Heterocyclic-substituted quinazolinones preparation for treating cellular proliferative diseases
INVENTOR(S): Bergnes, Gustave; Morgans, David J., Jr.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytokinetics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004034972	A2	20040429	WO 2003-US30788	20030930
WO 2004034972	A3	20041125		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003277079	A1	20040504	AU 2003-277079	20030930
EP 1558083	A2	20050803	EP 2003-808978	20030930
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2006501306	T	20060112	JP 2004-544787	20030930
US 2006264449	A1	20061123	US 2005-529745	20051114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-414756P	P 20020930
			WO 2003-US30788	W 20030930

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:350546
GI

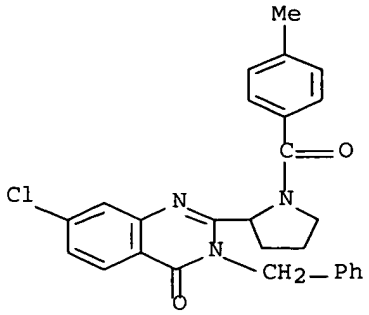


I

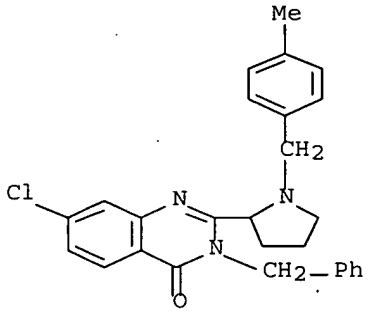
AB Heterocyclic-substituted quinazolinones were prepared for treating cellular proliferative diseases and disorders, for example, by modulating the activity of KSP. I and other similar compds. were prepared and examples were given, e.g., induction of mitotic arrest in cell populations treated with a KSP inhibitor, monopolar spindle formation following application of a KSP inhibitor, and inhibition of cellular proliferation in tumor cells lines with the inhibitors.

IT ***681827-25-8P 681827-26-9P***
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(heterocyclic-substituted quinazolinones preparation for treating cellular proliferative diseases)

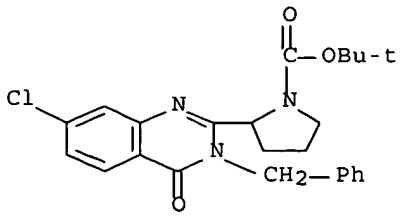
RN 681827-25-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pyrrolidine, 2-[7-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 681827-26-9 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-[1-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



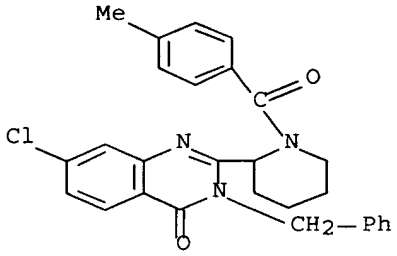
IT *681827-42-9P*
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(heterocyclic-substituted quinazolinones preparation for treating cellular proliferative diseases)
RN 681827-42-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Pyrrolidinecarboxylic acid, 2-[7-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



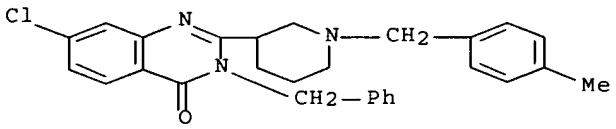
IT *681827-30-5P 681827-31-6P 681827-32-7P*

681827-33-8P 681827-34-9P 681827-35-0P
681827-36-1P 681827-37-2P 681827-38-3P
681827-39-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(heterocyclic-substituted quinazolinones preparation for treating cellular proliferative diseases)

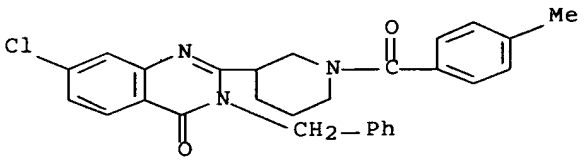
RN 681827-30-5 HCAPLUS
CN Piperidine, 2-[7-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



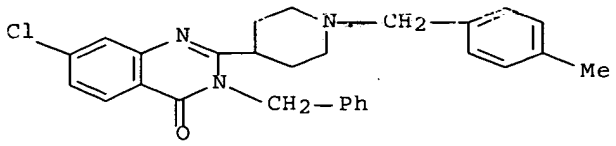
RN 681827-31-6 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-[1-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-3-piperidinyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



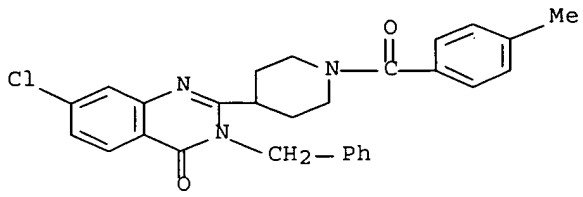
RN 681827-32-7 HCAPLUS
CN Piperidine, 3-[7-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 681827-33-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-[1-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-4-piperidinyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

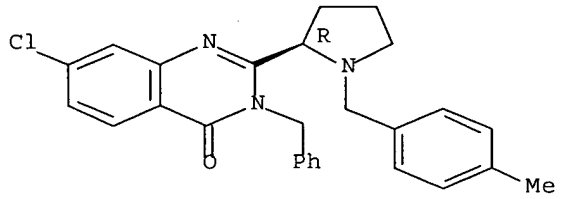


RN 681827-34-9 HCAPLUS
CN Piperidine, 4-[7-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



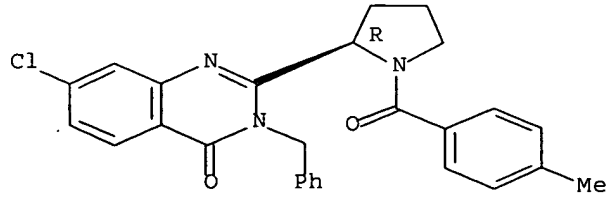
RN 681827-35-0 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-[(2R)-1-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-2-pyrrolidinyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



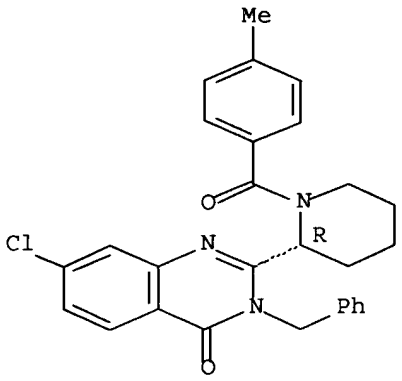
RN 681827-36-1 HCAPLUS
CN Pyrrolidine, 2-[7-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



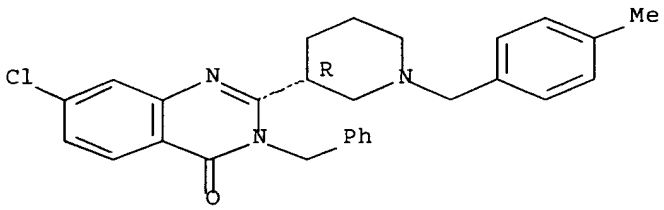
RN 681827-37-2 HCAPLUS
CN Piperidine, 2-[7-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)-, (2R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



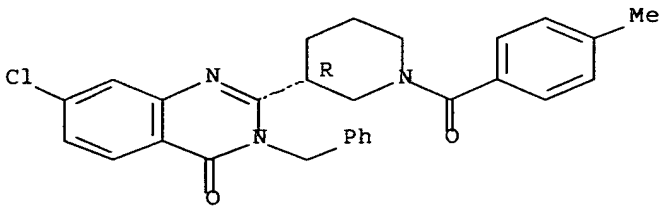
RN 681827-38-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-[(3R)-1-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-3-piperidinyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 681827-39-4 HCAPLUS
CN Piperidine, 3-[7-chloro-3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-1-(4-methylbenzoyl)-, (3R)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 12 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:211993 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:264510
TITLE: 4-Oxo-quinazoline agonist ligands for the liver X nuclear receptor and their use in treatment of disorders of lipid metabolism
INVENTOR(S): Kober, Ingo; Albers, Michael; Koegl, Manfred; Blume, Beatrix; Deuschle, Ulrich; Kremoser, Claus
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Phenex Pharmaceuticals A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

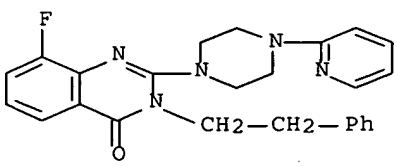
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1398032	A1	20040317	EP 2003-20417	20030910
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
EP 1407774	A1	20040414	EP 2002-20255	20020910
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
AT 325609	T	20060615	AT 2003-753402	20030910
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2002-20255 A	20020910

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:264510

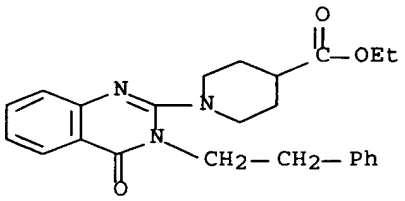
AB 4-Oxo-quinazoline ligands for liver X receptors (LXR receptors, LXRα/NR1 H3 and LXRbeta/NR1H2) acting as selective agonists of the receptor are described. The invention further relates to the treatment of diseases and/or conditions through binding of said nuclear receptors and selective agonistic effects by said compds. and the production of medicaments using said compds. In particular the compds. are useful in the treatment of hypercholesteremia, obesity or other diseases associated with elevated lipoprotein (LDL) levels. Reporter gene methods of screening for effective agonists of the receptor are described.

IT *671211-34-0 671211-38-4*
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(as liver X receptor agonist; 4-oxo-quinazoline agonist ligands for liver X nuclear receptor and their use in treatment of disorders of lipid metabolism)

RN 671211-34-0 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 8-fluoro-3-(2-phenylethyl)-2-[4-(2-pyridinyl)-1-piperazinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 671211-38-4 HCAPLUS
CN 4-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 1-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(2-phenylethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:80465 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:139471
TITLE: Preparation of of quinazolinone-like derivatives to treat cellular proliferative diseases
INVENTOR(S): Bergnes, Gustave; Smith, Whitney W.; Yao, Bing; Morgans, David J., Jr.; MacDonald, Andrew
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cytokinetics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 64 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004009036	A2	20040129	WO 2003-US23319	20030723
WO 2004009036	A3	20040819		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003256805	A1	20040209	AU 2003-256805	20030723
US 2004142949	A1	20040722	US 2003-626012	20030723
EP 1537089	A2	20050608	EP 2003-766028	20030723
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2006501201	T	20060112	JP 2004-523405	20030723
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-398224P P	20020723
			WO 2003-US23319 W	20030723

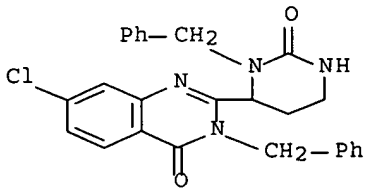
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:139471

AB The invention relates to quinazolinone-like derivs. that are inhibitors of the mitotic kinesin KSP and are useful in the treatment of cellular proliferative diseases, for example cancer, hyperplasias, restenosis, cardiac hypertrophy, immune disorders and inflammation. Preparation of 3-Benzyl-7-chloro-2-(3-benzyl-2-oxohexahydropyrimidin-4-yl)-3H-quinazolin- 4-one is included.

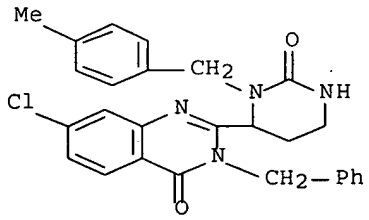
IT ***651323-36-3P 651323-39-6P 651323-40-9P***

651323-41-0P 651323-42-1P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of quinazolinone derivs. to treat cellular proliferative diseases)

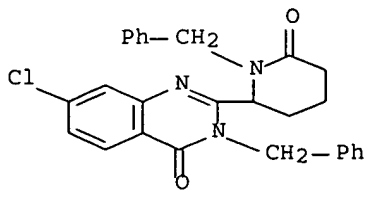
RN 651323-36-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-[hexahydro-2-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-4-pyrimidinyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



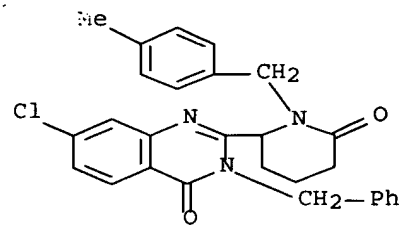
RN 651323-39-6 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-[hexahydro-3-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-2-oxo-4-pyrimidinyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



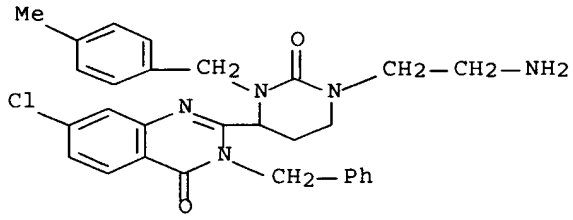
RN 651323-40-9 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-[6-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)-2-piperidinyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



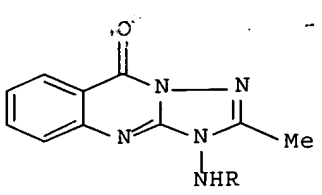
RN 651323-41-0 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 7-chloro-2-[1-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-6-oxo-2-piperidinyl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



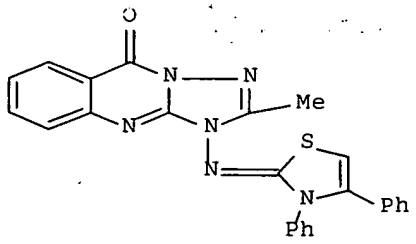
RN 651323-42-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-[1-(2-aminoethyl)hexahydro-3-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-2-oxo-4-pyrimidinyl]-7-chloro-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 14 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:69033 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:235676
TITLE: Synthesis and reactions of 3-amino-2-methyl-3H-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-b]quinazolin-9-one and 2-hydrazino-3-phenylamino-3H-quinazolin-4-one
AUTHOR(S): Saleh, Mohamed A.; Hafez, Yehia A.; Abdel-hay, Foad E.; Gad, Wagdy I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Tanta University, Tanta, Egypt
SOURCE: Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (2003), 40(6), 973-978
CODEN: JHTCAD; ISSN: 0022-152X
PUBLISHER: HeteroCorporation
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:235676
GI



I



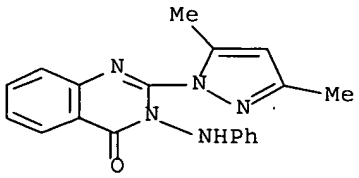
II

AB The reaction of 3-N-(2-mercapto-4-oxo-4H-quinazolin-3-yl)acetamide with hydrazine hydrate yielded 3-amino-2-methyl-3H-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-b]quinazolin-9-one (I, R = H). The reaction of I (R = H) with o-chlorobenzaldehyde and 2-hydroxynaphthaldehyde gave the corresponding 3-arylidene amino derivs. Condensation of I (R = H) with 1-nitroso-2-naphthol afforded the corresponding 3-(2-hydroxynaphthalen-1- yl-diazenyl)-2-methyl-3H-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-b]quinazolin-9-one, which on subsequent reduction by SnCl2 and HCl gave the hydrazino derivative Reaction of I (R = H) with Ph isothiocyanate in refluxing ethanol yielded thiourea derivative I (R = CSNHPh). Ring closure of the latter subsequently cyclized on refluxing with phenacyl bromide, oxalyl dichloride, and chloroacetic acid to afford the corresponding thiazolidine derivs., e.g. II. Reaction of 2-mercapto-3-phenylamino-3H-quinazolin-4-one with hydrazine hydrate afforded 2-hydrazino-3-phenylamino-3H-quinazolin-4-one (III). The reactivity of III towards carbon disulfide, acetylacetone, and Et acetoacetate was investigated. Condensation of III with isatin afforded 2-[N-(2-oxo-1,2-dihydroindol-3-ylidene)hydrazino]-3-phenylamino-3H- quinazolin-4-one. 2-(4-Oxo-3-phenylamino-3,4-dihydroquinazolin-2- ylamino)isoindole-1,3-dione was synthesized by the reaction of III with phthalic anhydride. All isolated products were confirmed by their ir, 1H NMR, 13C NMR and mass spectra.

IT *669012-44-6P*
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and reactions of 3-amino-2-methyl-3H-[1,2,4]triazolo[5,1-b]-quinazolin-9-one and 2-hydrazino-3-phenylamino-3H-quinazolin-4-one)

RN 669012-44-6 HCAPLUS

CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(3,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)-3-(phenylamino)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:951025 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:16739
TITLE: Preparation of (guanidino)quinazolinones as MC4-R

agonists for treatment of obesity and type II diabetes
INVENTOR(S): Boyce, Rustum S.; Aurrecoechea, Natalia; Chu, Daniel; Smith, Aaron
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 170 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2003099818	A1	20031204	WO 2003-US16442		20030523
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2486966	A1	20031204	CA 2003-2486966		20030523
AU 2003245325	A1	20031212	AU 2003-245325		20030523
US 2004019049	A1	20040129	US 2003-444495		20030523
US 7034033	B2	20060425			
EP 1551834	A1	20050713	EP 2003-738964		20030523
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK					
JP 2005531583	T	20051020	JP 2004-507475		20030523
US 2006030573	A1	20060209	US 2005-248040		20051011
US 2006235019	A1	20061019	US 2006-515434		20060605
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-382762P	P	20020523
			US 2003-441019P	P	20030117
			US 2002-382763P	P	20020523
			US 2003-444495	A3	20030523
			WO 2003-US16442	W	20030523

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:16739
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

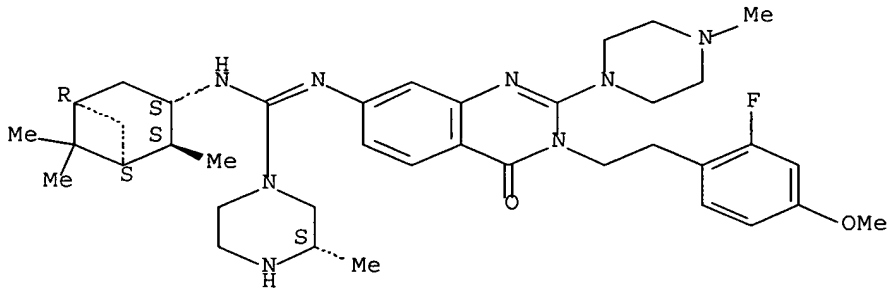
AB Title low mol. weight, guanidine-containing mols. I, II, and III [wherein Z1 = CR4, N; Z2 = CR5, N; Z3 = CR6, N; R1 = (un)substituted (hetero)arylalkyl, (hetero)aryl, heterocyclyl, cycloalkyl(alkyl), heterocycloalkyl(alkyl), alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyl; R2 = H or (un)substituted (cyclo)alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, (hetero)arylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkylcarbonyl, arylcarbonyl; R3 = H or (un)substituted (hetero)arylalkyl, alkoxy, (di)alkylamino, (hetero)aryl, heterocyclyl, (hetero)cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyl; R4-R6 = independently H, halo, OH, NH2, CN, NO2, or (un)substituted alkoxy, (cyclo)alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, (di)alkylamino, heterocycylamino(carbonyl), heteroarylamino(carbonyl), aminocarbonyl, (di)alkylaminocarbonyl; W = (un)substituted guanidino; and prodrugs, pharmaceutically acceptable salts, stereoisomers, tautomers, hydrates, hydrides, or solvates thereof] were prepared as melanocortin-4

receptor (MC4-R) agonists. For example, amidation of 4,5-difluoroanthranilic acid with 4-fluorophenylethylamine in the presence of HOBt and diisopropylethylamine in THF provided the benzamide (90%). The 2-aminobenzamide was cyclized with tri-Me orthoformate by heating to 120° for 3 h affording 6,7-difluoro-3-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-3-hydroquinazolin-4-one (75%), which was converted to the azide (95%) by reaction with NaN3 in DMSO. The azide was coupled with (1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-ylisocyanate in the presence of PMe3 in THF, and the product was reacted with (6S,2R)-2,6-dimethylpiperazine to give the guanidine derivative IV. EC50 values of one hundred five test compds. were determined by treating cells expressing MC4-R with test compds., lysing the cells, and measuring intercellular cAMP concns. Compds. listed displayed -log EC50 values above about 3. Thus, I, II, III, and their pharmaceutical compns. are useful for the treatment of MC4-R-mediated diseases, such as obesity or type II diabetes (no data).

IT *628326-19-2P 628690-01-7P 629628-69-9P*
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(MC4-R agonist; preparation of (guanidino)quinazolinones as MC4-R agonists for treatment of obesity and type II diabetes)

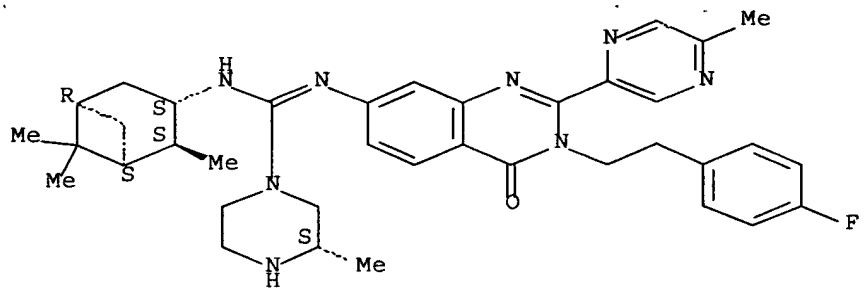
RN 628326-19-2 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



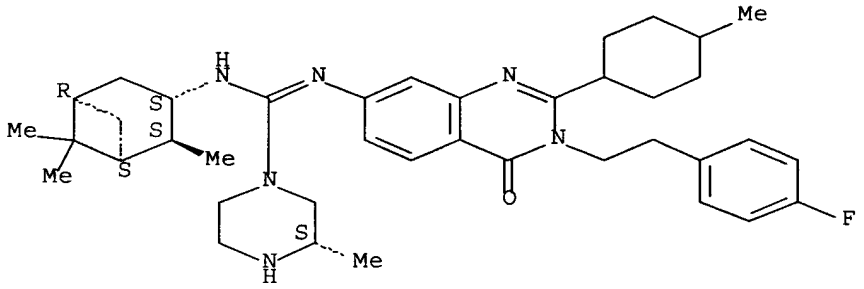
RN 628690-01-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(5-methylpyrazinyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

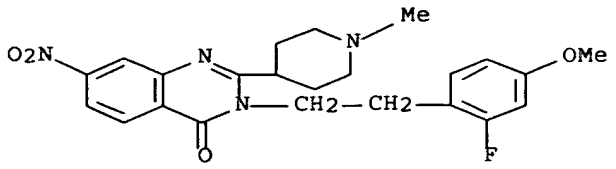


RN 629628-69-9 HCAPLUS
CN 1-Piperazinecarboximidamide, N-[3-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethyl]-3,4-dihydro-2-(4-methylcyclohexyl)-4-oxo-7-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-N'-[(1S,2S,3S,5R)-2,6,6-trimethylbicyclo[3.1.1]hept-3-yl]-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT *628326-44-3*
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of (guanidino)quinazolinones as MC4-R agonists for treatment of
obesity and type II diabetes)
RN 628326-44-3 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 3-[2-(2-fluoro-4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-(1-methyl-4-piperidinyl)-7-nitro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:335019 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:346575
TITLE: Imide compounds and their application in optical recording media
INVENTOR(S): Ogiso, Akira; Shiozaki, Hiroyoshi; Ishida, Tsutomu; Tsukahara, Hisashi; Misawa, Tsutami; Inoue, Koji; Koike, Tadashi; Ueno, Keiji; Inatomi, Yuji; Nara, Ryousuke
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 205 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2003035407	A1	20030501	WO 2002-JP10939		20021022
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
EP 1445115	A1	20040811	EP 2002-777915		20021022
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK					
CN 1575236	A	20050202	CN 2002-820890		20021022
TW 248064	B	20060121	TW 2002-91124357		20021022
JP 2004042596	A	20040212	JP 2002-324789		20021108
US 2005208425	A1	20050922	US 2004-493034		20040419
IN 2004KN00653	A	20060428	IN 2004-KN653		20040519
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-323900	A	20011022
			JP 2001-344742	A	20011109
			JP 2002-147538	A	20020522
			JP 2002-210949	A	20020719
			JP 2002-244776	A	20020826
			JP 2002-246872	A	20020827
			WO 2002-JP10939	W	20021022

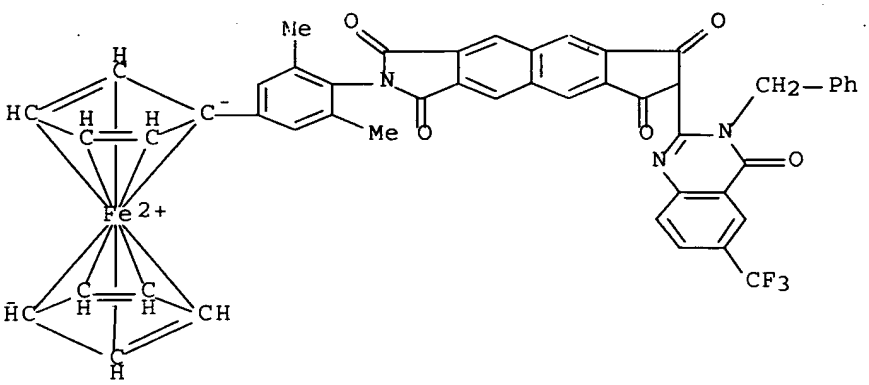
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:346575

AB An optical recording medium contains in its recording layer at least one imide compound having a metallocene substitution group.

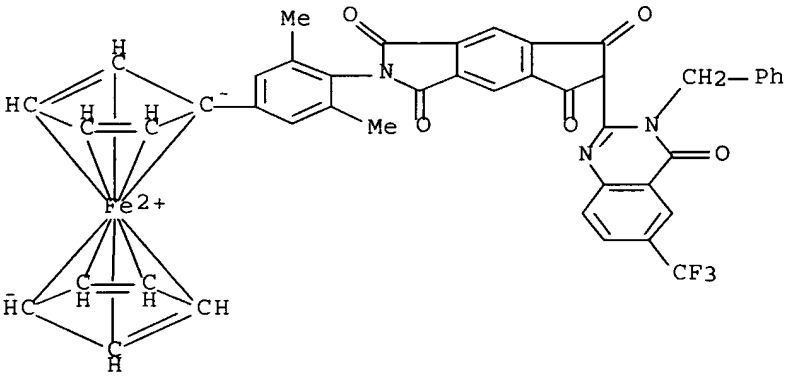
IT *516516-32-8 516517-60-5 516518-81-3*
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(metallocene-containing imide compds. optical recording media)

RN 516516-32-8 HCAPLUS

CN Ferrocene, [4-[7-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-3,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6,8-tetraoxoindeno[5,6-f]isoindol-2(1H)-yl]-3,5-dimethylphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

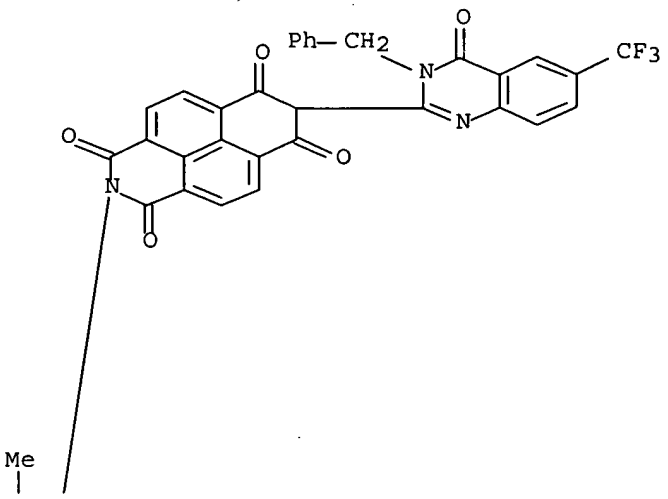


RN 516517-60-5 HCAPLUS
CN Ferrocene, [4-[6-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-3,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1,3,5,7-tetraoxocyclopent[f]isoindol-2(1H)-yl]-3,5-dimethylphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

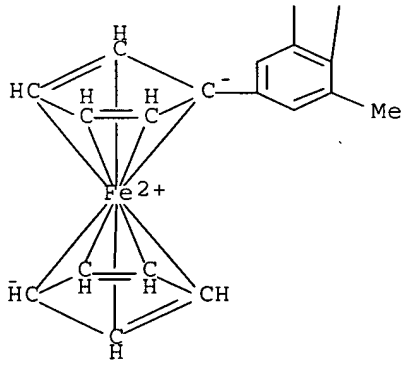


RN 516518-81-3 HCAPLUS
CN Ferrocene, [4-[7-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-3,6,7,8-tetrahydro-1,3,6,8-tetraoxonaphth[2,1,8-def]isoquinolin-2(1H)-yl]-3,5-dimethylphenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A

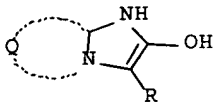


REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:827800 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:343832
TITLE: Yellow dye-forming coupler and silver halide photographic material
INVENTOR(S): Shimada, Yasuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 24 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002318444	A	20021031	JP 2001-125012	20010423

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-125012 20010423
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:343832
GI

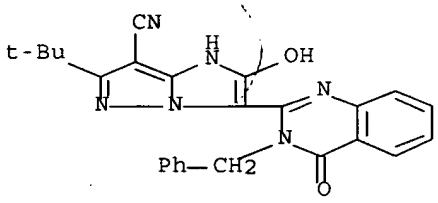


I

AB The yellow coupler I (Q = nonmetal atoms to form N-containing heterocycle; R = substituent) and Ag halide photog. material containing I are claimed. The releasing group of the coupler functions as a dye chromophore, and the coupler gives a dye with high mol. extinction coefficient and clear hue.

IT *473910-98-4*
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(imidazole derivative yellow dye-forming coupler)

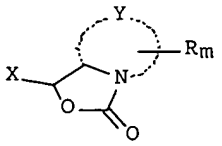
RN 473910-98-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Imidazo[1,2-b]pyrazole-7-carbonitrile, 3-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 18 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:792277 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:317823
TITLE: Photographic coupler, silver halide photographic material, and manufacture of azomethine dye
INVENTOR(S): Uehira, Shigeo; Takeuchi, Kiyoshi; Shimada, Yasuhiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 37 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002302492	A	20021018	JP 2001-102014	20010330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-102014 20010330
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:317823
GI

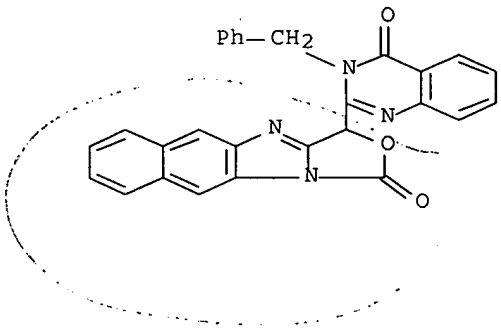


I

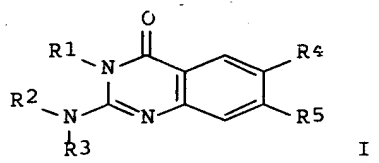
AB The coupler is I (Y = atoms comprising C and/or N atom forming 5- to 6-membered ring; R = substituent; m = 0-4; X = substituent). The photog. material contains ≥1 above coupler. The dye is manufactured by reacting I with p-phenylenediamine. The coupler showed improved hue and high molar absorption coefficient, the photog. material doing improved color development and light stability and the dye doing improved hue and storage stability.

IT *468743-63-7*
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(oxazole derivative photog. yellow coupler)

RN 468743-63-7 HCAPLUS
CN 1H,3H-Naphth[2',3':4,5]imidazo[1,2-c]oxazol-1-one, 3-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 19 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:543605 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:106649
TITLE: Solid-phase synthesis of quinazolin-4(3H)-ones with three-point diversity
AUTHOR(S): Kesarwani, A. P.; Srivastava, G. K.; Rastogi, S. K.; Kundu, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medicinal Chemistry Division, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, 226 001, India
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2002), 43(32), 5579-5581
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:106649
GI

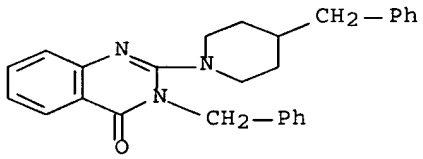


I

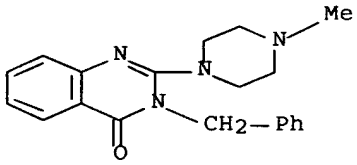
AB A versatile method for the solid-phase synthesis of differentially substituted quinazolin-4(3H)-ones I (R1 = Et, Ph, PhCH2; R2 = Bu, R3 = Me; R2R3N = N-methylpiperazino, 4-benzylpiperidino, morpholino; R4 = R5 = H, R4R5 = CH:CHCH:CH) was developed using immobilized arylguanidines. The latter were obtained by treating the amino group of polymer-linked aminoaryl amide with isothiocyanates R1NCS followed by coupling of resulting thioureas with secondary amines R3NHR4. Under mild acidic conditions, these immobilized arylguanidines underwent cyclization/polymer matrix cleavage to give I in high yields and purities.

IT ***485402-04-8P 485402-07-1P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(solid-phase synthesis of (amino)quinazolinones with three points of diversity from aminoaryl carboxylic acids, isothiocyanates, and secondary amines)

RN 485402-04-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 3-(phenylmethyl)-2-[4-(phenylmethyl)-1-piperidinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 485402-07-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:291843 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:316838

TITLE: Color photographic paper comprising azomethine dye forming coupler

INVENTOR(S): Uehira, Shigeki; Ogasawara, Jun; Takeuchi, Kiyoshi; Shimada, Yasuhiro; Deguchi, Yasuaki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 101 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

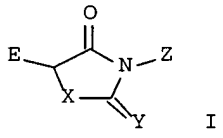
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1197799	A1	20020417	EP 2001-122626	20010927
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002107880	A	20020410	JP 2000-294964	20000927
JP 2002174884	A	20020621	JP 2001-101418	20010330

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 2000-294964	A	20000927
JP 2000-297609	A	20000928
JP 2001-101418	A	20010330

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:316838

GI



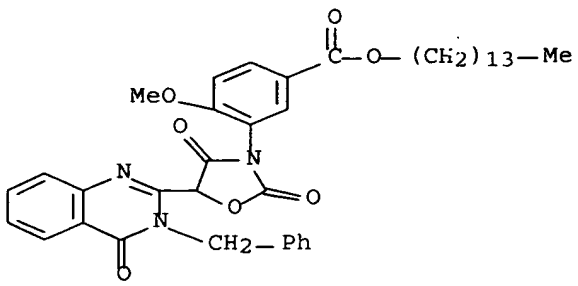
I

AB Disclosed is a photog. dye-forming coupler of the formula I (E = aryl, heterocyclic, -C(= O)W group, in which W = nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group; Z = aryl, heterocyclic; X, Y = O, S, N-R, in which R is a substituent, with the proviso that when E = aryl or heterocyclic group, X and Y are O, and when E = -C(= O)W group, Z is aryl). Also disclosed are a silver halide photog. paper that contains at least one dye-forming coupler of the formula I and a method for producing an azomethine dye using a compound of the formula I.

IT *411241-77-5P*
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(photog. coupler; silver halide photog. light-sensitive material comprising dye-forming coupler)

RN 411241-77-5 HCAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3-[5-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-2,4-dioxo-3-oxazolidinyl]-4-methoxy-, tetradecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:222320 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:4553
TITLE: Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some 5-pyrazolone derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Salman, A. S. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Girl's Branch, Al- Azhar University, Nasr City, Egypt ,
SOURCE: Al-Azhar Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (2001), 28, 48-62
CODEN: AAJPFT; ISSN: 1110-1644
PUBLISHER: Al-Azhar University, Faculty of Pharmacy
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:4553
GI

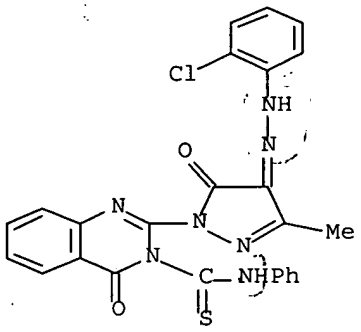
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Reaction of pyrazolone I (R = H) with β-(p-phenylbenzoyl)acrylic acid and acrylonitrile afforded propionic acid derivative and (cyanoethyl)pyrazolone derivative resp. Condensation of thionocarbamoylpyrazolone I [R = CSNH2 (II)] with anthranilic acid and Et cyanoacetate produced quinazolinone III and pyridazine derivs. Treatment of III with p-toluenesulfonyl chloride, phenylisothiocyanate, acrylonitrile and acetic anhydride yielded 3-substituted quinazolinones. Reaction of pyrazolone II with chloroacetic acid afforded thiazolinone IV. The structures of the new compds. were confirmed by elemental analyses, spectroscopic measurements, and chemical reactions. Some of the newly synthesized compds. showed interesting antibacterial activities in vitro.

IT *477283-24-2P*
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antimicrobial activity of pyrazolones via cyclocondensation of (chlorophenyl)hydrazonoacetoacetate with hydrazine and semicarbazide followed by modifications of N-substituents)

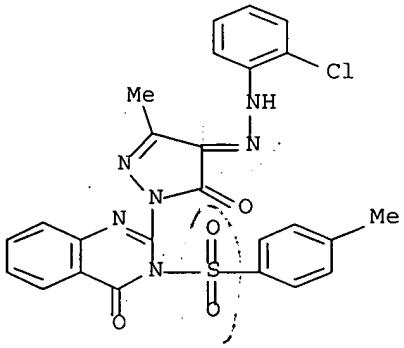
RN 477283-24-2 HCAPLUS
CN 3(4H)-Quinazolinecarbothioamide, 2-[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)hydrazono]-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-4-oxo-N-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)

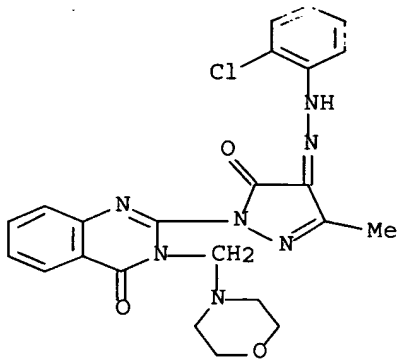


IT *477283-23-1P 477283-28-6P*
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antimicrobial activity of pyrazolones via cyclocondensation
of (chlorophenyl)hydrazonoacetoacetate with hydrazine and semicarbazide followed by modifications of N-substituents)

RN 477283-23-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-[4-[(2-chlorophenyl)hydrazono]-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-3-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 477283-28-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-Pyrazole-4,5-dione, 1-[3,4-dihydro-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)-4-oxo-2-quinazolinyl]-3-methyl-, 4-[(2-chlorophenyl)hydrazone] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



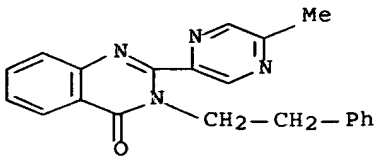
REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:97603 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:63215
TITLE: Traceless synthesis of 3H-quinazolin-4-ones via a combination of solid-phase and solution methodologies
AUTHOR(S): O'Mahony, Donogh J. R.; Krchnak, Viktor
CORPORATE SOURCE: SIDDCO, Inc., Tucson, AZ, 85747, USA
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2002), 43(6), 939-942
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 137:63215

AB A solid-phase traceless synthesis of 4-quinazolinones is described. An aldehyde functionalized resin was reductively aminated with primary amines, and the resin-bound secondary amine acylated with o-nitro-benzoic acids. The nitro group was reduced with tin(II) chloride, and the aniline acylated with acid anhydrides. Acidolytic cleavage afforded a diamide, which was cyclized in solution phase to the 4(3H)-quinazolinone removing the trace of the linker. Com. available polymer-bound 4-(4-formyl-3- methoxyphenoxy)-N-methylbutanamide was reductively aminated with 4-morpholinepropanamine, benzeneethanamine, 1-butanamine, 3-pyridinemethanamine or benzenemethanamine. The subsequent acylation of the intermediate amine was carried out using 2-nitrobenzoic acid, 5-(acetylamino)-2-nitrobenzoic acid or 4,5-dimethoxy-2-nitrobenzoic acid.

IT ***439862-01-8P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(traceless synthesis of 3-aryl-2-alkyl-4(3H)-quinazolinone derivs. via solid-phase and solution-phase methods)

RN 439862-01-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(5-methylpyrazinyl)-3-(2-phenylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



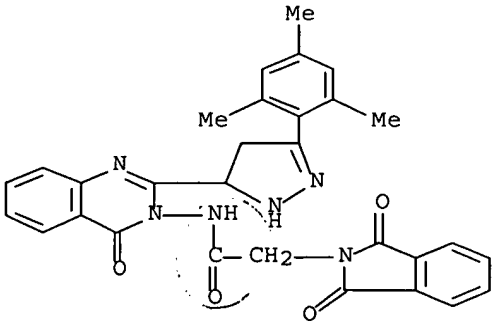
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:92318 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:279169
TITLE: Synthesis and reactions of 2-[2-(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)vinyl]-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one of expected biological activity
AUTHOR(S): Abdel-Fattah, M. E.; Soliman, E. A.; Soliman, S. M. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Suez Canal University, Ismailia, Egypt
SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Chemistry (1999), 42(6), 499-516
CODEN: EGJCA3; ISSN: 0449-2285
PUBLISHER: National Information and Documentation Centre
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB β-(2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyl)acryloyl chloride reacts with anthranilic acid to give theamide which is easily cyclized by acetic anhydride to give the title benzoxazinone (I). I was cyclized with N2H4 to give the 3-aryl-5-pyrazolylbenzoxazinone. The behavior of this compound towards aromatic aldehydes, ketones, phthalic anhydride and phthalylamino acid chlorides has been investigated. Reactions of I with o-phenylenediamine, ammonia, Grignard reagents, Friedel-Crafts reagents and bromine are described. The products showed a range of antibacterial activity.

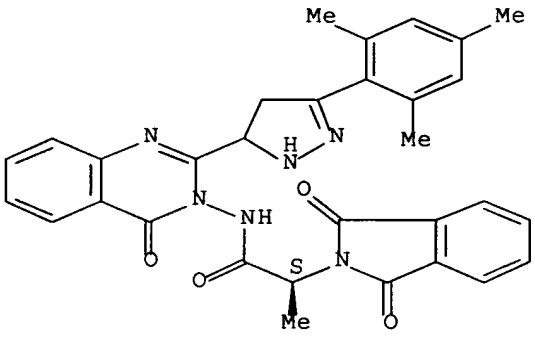
IT *263866-11-1P 263866-12-2P 263866-13-3P 263866-14-4P*
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of trimethylbenzoylvinylbenzoxazinones and pyrazolylbenzoxazinones with bactericidal activity)

RN 263866-11-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-Isoindole-2-acetamide, N-[2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]-1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



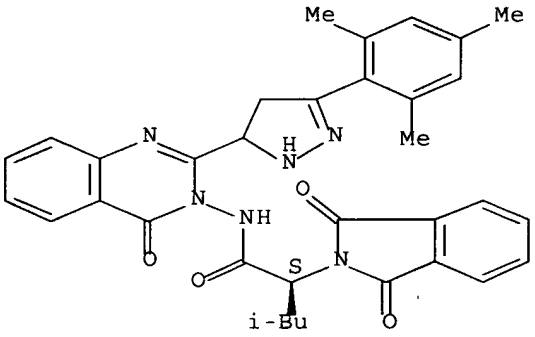
RN 263866-12-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-Isoindole-2-acetamide, N-[2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]-1,3-dihydro-α-methyl-1,3-dioxo-, (αS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

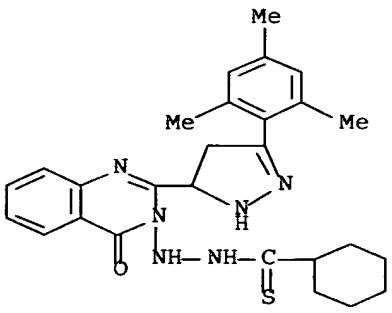


RN 263866-13-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2H-Isoindole-2-acetamide, N-[2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]-1,3-dihydro-α-(2-methylpropyl)-1,3-dioxo-, (αS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

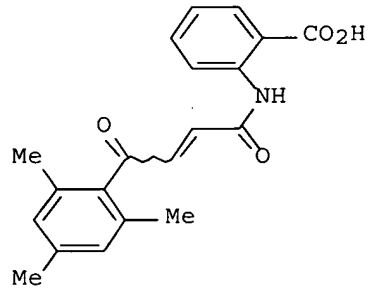


RN 263866-14-4 HCAPLUS
CN Cyclohexanecarbothioic acid, 2-[2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 24 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:285715 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:129961
TITLE: Synthesis and reactions of 2-[2-(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)vinyl]-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one and antimicrobial activity
AUTHOR(S): Abdel-Fattah, M. E.; Soliman, E. A.; Soliman, S. M. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Suez Canal University Ismailia, Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Heterocyclic Chemistry (1999), 8(3), 177-182
CODEN: IJCHEI; ISSN: 0971-1627
PUBLISHER: Prof. R. S. Varma
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 131:129961
GI



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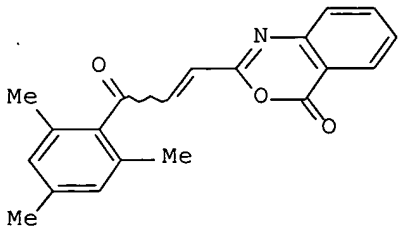
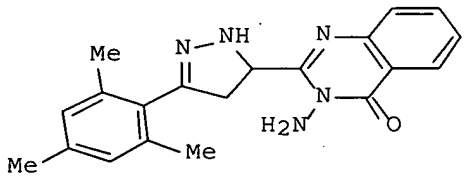


II



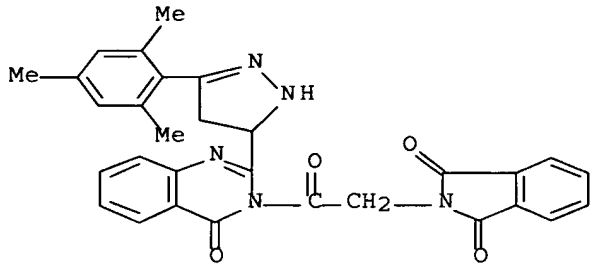
III

AB β-(2,4,6-Trimethylbenzoyl)-acryloyl chloride reacts with anthranilic acid to give adduct I which is cyclized by the action of acetic anhydride to give the benzoxazinone II. Condensation of II with hydrazine hydrate gave pyrazole III. The behavior of III towards aromatic aldehydes, ketones, phthalic Anhydride, and amino acid chlorides has been investigated. Reaction of II with o-phenylenediamine, ammonia, Grignard reagents, Friedel-Crafts reaction and bromine has been described. Some of the compds. were tested for antibacterial activity; some were active against gram-neg. and gram-pos. bacterial.

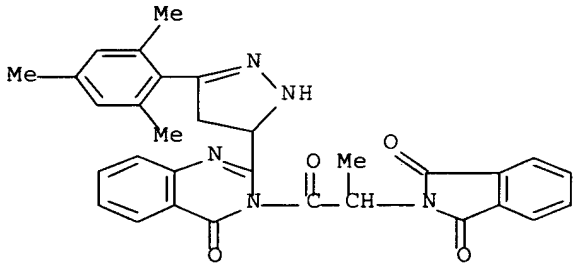
IT *234103-45-8P 234103-48-1P 234103-50-5P*
234103-52-7P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological

study): PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and bactericidal activity of benzoxazinones and quinazolinones)

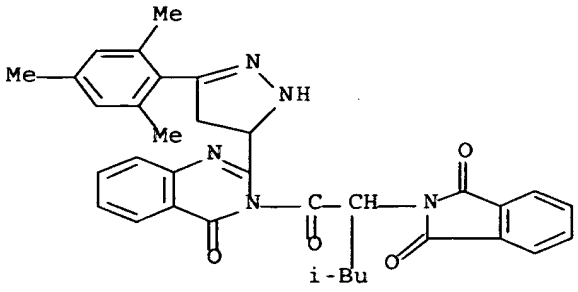
RN 234103-45-8 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 3-[(1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)acetyl]-2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



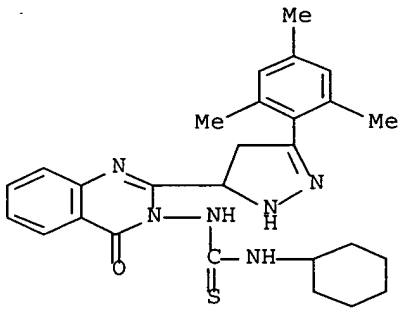
RN 234103-48-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 3-[2-(1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)-1-oxopropyl]-2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 234103-50-5 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 3-[2-(1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-2H-isoindol-2-yl)-4-methyl-1-oxopentyl]-2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

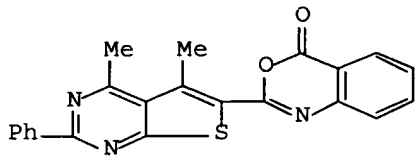


RN 234103-52-7 HCAPLUS
CN Thiourea, N-cyclohexyl-N'-[2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 25 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:651324 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:251324
TITLE: Some reactions with 4-carboxymethylthio-2-phenyl-5-acetylpyrimidine
AUTHOR(S): El-Bahaie, S.; Bayoumy, B. E.; Assy, M. G.; El-Kafrawy, A.; Yousif, Sh.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Zagazig Univ., Zagazig, Egypt
SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1991), 32(1-2), 415-20
CODEN: EJPSBZ; ISSN: 0301-5068
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 117:251324
GI



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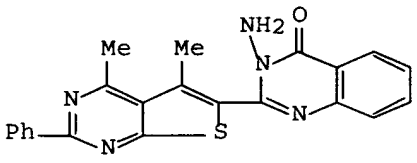

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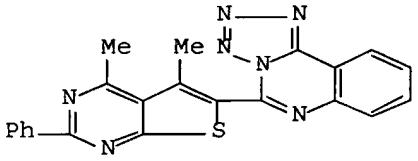


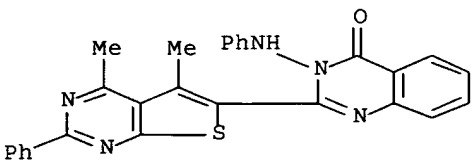
III

AB (Thienopyrimidinyl)benzoxazinone I was prepared Hydrazinolysis of I gave the (thienopyrimidinyl)quinazolinone II. The tetrazoloquinazolinylthieny[2,3-d]pyrimidine III was also prepared

IT *139436-16-1P*
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 139436-16-1 HCAPLUS

CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(4,5-dimethyl-2-phenylthieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)-3-(phenylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 26 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:151703 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:151703

TITLE: Reactions with 4-carboxymethylthio-2-phenyl-5-acetylpyrimidine

AUTHOR(S): El-Bahaie, Said; Bayoumy, Basher E.; Assy, M. G.; Yousif, S.

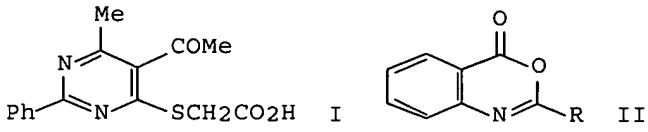
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Zagazig Univ., Zagazig, Egypt

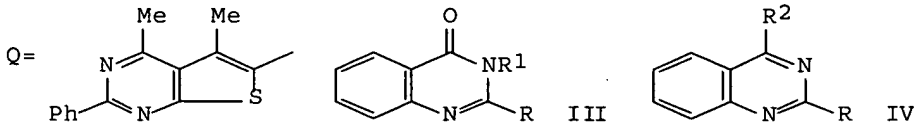
SOURCE: Polish Journal of Chemistry (1991), 65(5-6), 1059-64
CODEN: PJCHDQ; ISSN: 0137-5083

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

GI



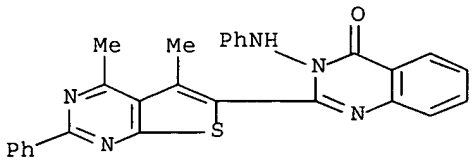


AB Treating the title compound I sequentially with SOCl2, 2-H2NC6H4CO2H in AcOH, and Ac2O gave oxobenzoxazinylthienopyrimidine II (R = Q). Cyclocondensation of II with aromatic amines, hydrazines, NH3 and glycine gave quinazolines III (R1 = Ph, C6H4Br-4, C6H4OMe-4, NH2, NHPh, CH2CO2H, H). Chlorination of III (R1 = H) with PCl5-POCl3 led to a number of quinazolinylthienopyrimidine derivs., e.g., IV (R2 = NHPh, NHNHPh, NHN:CHPh, NHNHCOC6H4Cl-4), via substitution of IV (R2 = Cl) and in some cases condensation with aldehydes or acylation with acid chlorides.

IT *139436-16-1P*
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 139436-16-1 HCAPLUS

CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(4,5-dimethyl-2-phenylthieno[2,3-d]pyrimidin-6-yl)-3-(phenylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 27 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:56047 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:56047

TITLE: Some reactions of N-[(3,4-dimethylbenzoyl)acryloyl]anthranilic acid and its derivatives

AUTHOR(S): Soliman, E. A.; Hataba, A. M.; Attia, I. A.; El-Shahed, F. A.; Mousa, H. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Ain Shams Univ., Cairo, Egypt

SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society of Pakistan (1987), 9(1), 19-34
CODEN: JCSPDF; ISSN: 0253-5106

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 108:56047

GI

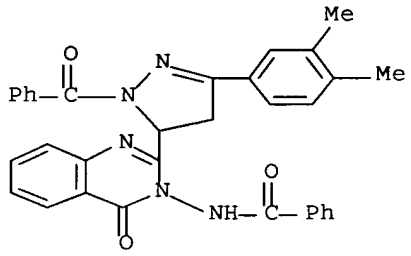
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Cyclization of anthranilic acid derivative I with RNHC(:Z)NH2 (R = H, Z = O, S; R = PhCH2, Z = S) and with Ac2O gave pyrimidines II (R = H, PhCH2; Z = O, S) and benzoxazinone III, resp. Cyclocondensation of III with N2H4 gave aminoquinazolinone IV (R1 = H). Condensation of III with N2H4 in the presence of R2CO2H (R2 = H, Me, Et, Pr) gave IV (R1 = COR2). Some reactions of IV (R1 = H) were also investigated.

IT ***112371-59-2P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 112371-59-2 HCAPLUS

CN Benzamide, N-[2-[1-benzoyl-3-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-4-oxo-3(4H)-quinazolinyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 28 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:138384 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:138384

TITLE: Studies in Vilsmeier-Haack reaction. Part XIX. Synthesis of isoxazolo[3,2-b]quinazolone from 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-4-quinazolone

AUTHOR(S): Barnela, S. B.; Seshadri, S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem. Technol., Univ. Bombay, Bombay, 400 019, India

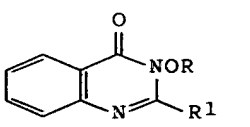
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry (1986), 25B(7), 709-11
CODEN: IJSBDB; ISSN: 0376-4699

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 106:138384

GI



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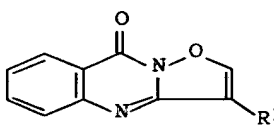


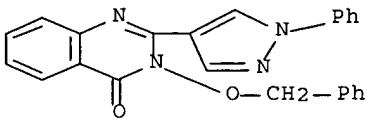
II

AB The Vilsmeier-Haack reaction on benzyloxymethylquinazolone I (R = CH2Ph; R1 = Me) leads to the formation of dimethylaminoacrolein derivative I [R = CH2Ph; R1 = C(CHO):CHNMe2] which is converted into heteroarylquinazolones I (R = CH2Ph, H; R1 = 4-isoxazolyl, 4-pyrazolyl). Attempted benzylation followed by cyclization to the isooxazolo[3,2-h]quinazolone system does not occur. The Vilsmeier reaction on the benzoyloxymethylquinazolone I (R = Bz; R1 = Me) directly leads to hydroxymethylisoxazoloquinazolone II (R2 = CH2OH) which on oxidation gives rise to the formylisoxazoloquinazolone II (R2 = CHO).

IT *107400-11-3P*
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and hydrolysis of)

RN 107400-11-3 HCAPLUS

CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 3-(phenylmethoxy)-2-(1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 29 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:119830 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:119830

TITLE: Some reactions of pyrazolinylbenzoxazones and -quinazolones

AUTHOR(S): Soliman, E. A.; Hassan, M. A.; Salem, M. A. I.; Sherif, I. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Ain Shams Univ., Cairo, Egypt

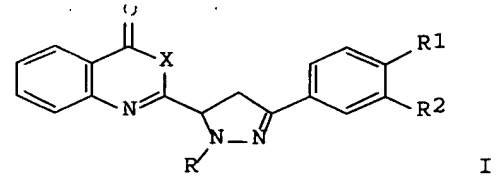
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society of Pakistan (1986), 8(2), 97-106
CODEN: JCSPDF; ISSN: 0253-5106

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 106:119830

GI



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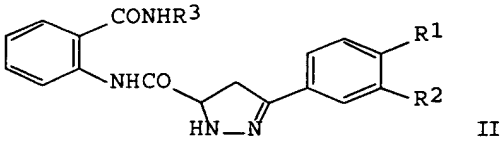


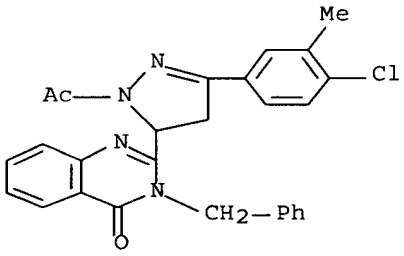
II

AB Arylpyrazolinylbenzoxazinones I (X = O; R = H; R1 = H, Cl; R2 = Me, Br) react easily with amines R3NH2(R3 = e.g. Me, Bu, 4-MeOC6H4, PhCH2) in EtOH or AcOH to furnish the corresponding anilides II or quinazolones I (R = Ac; X = NR3). Acetylation, benzoylation and nitrosation of I led to the formation of I (R = Ac, Bz, NO; X = O). Other transformations of I were also investigated.

IT *107263-57-0P 107263-60-5P*
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

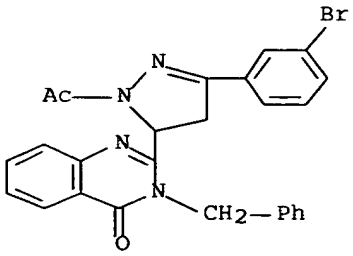
RN 107263-57-0 HCAPLUS

CN 1H-Pyrazole, 1-acetyl-3-(4-chloro-3-methylphenyl)-5-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-4,5-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 107263-60-5 HCAPLUS

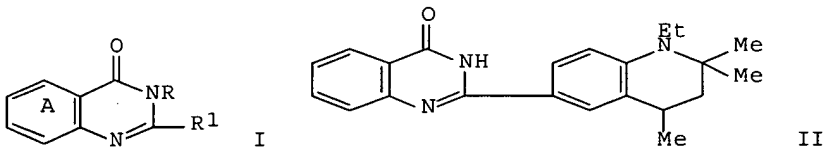
CN 1H-Pyrazole, 1-acetyl-3-(3-bromophenyl)-5-[3,4-dihydro-4-oxo-3-(phenylmethyl)-2-quinazolinyl]-4,5-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 30 OF 32. HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:133553 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:133553
TITLE: Chromogenic quinazolone compounds
INVENTOR(S): Zink, Rudolf; Fletcher, Ian John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G. , Switz.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 28 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3423369	A1	19850110	DE 1984-3423369	19840625
CH 657851	A5	19860930	CH 1983-3521	19830628
GB 2143542	A	19850213	GB 1984-16181	19840625
GB 2143542	B	19860917		

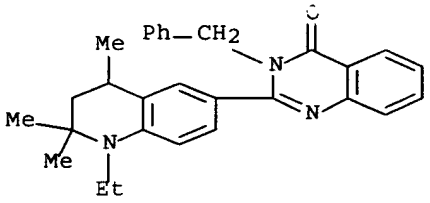
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CH 1983-3521 A 19830628
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 102:133553; MARPAT 102:133553
GI



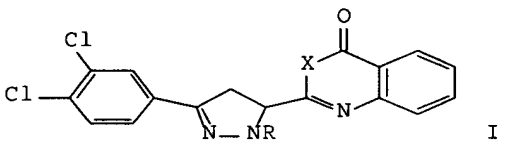
AB Chromogenic quinazolones (I) for heat- or pressure-sensitive record materials are prepared, where R represents H, (un)substituted C1-12 alkyl, cycloalkyl, (un)substituted Ph, or (un)substituted benzyl; R1 is a(n) (un)substituted nonarom. heterocyclic radical bound to the quinazoline through a fused benzene ring; and ring A may contain halogen, CN, NO2, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, or lower carbalkoxy substituents. I produce light- and sublimation-fast yellow or orange colors when in contact with a developer. A typical quinazolone, II [92681-81-7], was prepared by condensing N-ethyl-2,2,4-trimethyltetrahydroquinoline-6-carboxaldehyde [80162-58-9] with anthranilamide [88-68-6] at 60° in EtOH in the presence of H2SO4, followed by bisulfite oxidation of the tetrahydroquinazolone intermediate [95545-30-5]. Eleven other I were similarly prepared II gave a strong greenish yellow color when developed on acidic clay, and its use in heat- and pressure-sensitive record systems is disclosed in detail.

IT ***95545-28-1P***
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(manufacture of, as color former for heat- and pressure-sensitive record systems)

RN 95545-28-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(1-ethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethyl-6-quinolinyl)-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 31 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:515462 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:115462
TITLE: Some reactions of 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-pyrazoline-5-yl]-4H-benzoxazin-4-one
AUTHOR(S): Soliman, E. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Ain Shams Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Revue Roumaine de Chimie (1981), 26(5), 699-703
CODEN: RRCHAX; ISSN: 0035-3930
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 95:115462
GI



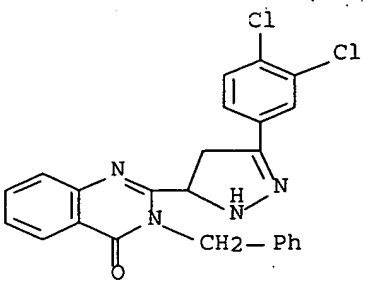
I

AB Treating the title compound (I, X = O, R = H) (II) with AcCl, BzCl, piperidine, and morpholine gave I (X = O; R = Ac, Bz, piperidino, morpholino) resp., whereas treating II with R1NH2 (R1 = Me, Bu, PhCH2, 4-MeOC6H4) gave I (X = NR1, R = H).

IT ***78958-74-4P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 78958-74-4 HCAPLUS

CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-[3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 32 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:575295 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:175295
TITLE: Reactions with the amides and chlorides of some β-aroylacrylic acids
AUTHOR(S): Sammour, A.; Afify, A. A.; Abdallah, M.; Soliman, E. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Ain Shams Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Egyptian Journal of Chemistry (1979), Volume Date 1976, 19(6), 1109-16
CODEN: EGJCA3; ISSN: 0367-0422
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 91:175295
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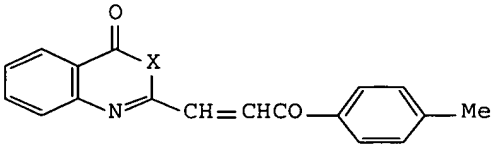
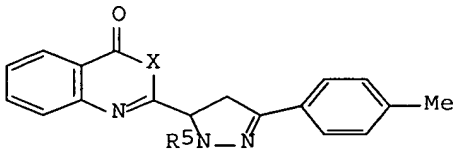


II

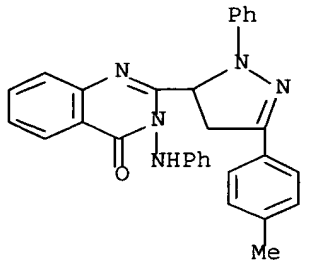


III

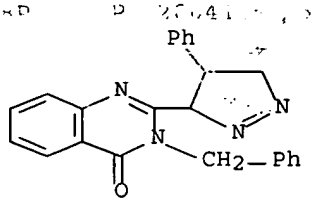
AB RCOCH:CHCONHCSNHR1 (R = 4-MeC6H4, 2-naphthyl; R1 = H, CH2Ph) were prepared by treating RCOCH:CHCONHC6H4R2-4 (R2 = H, Me, OMe) or 4-MeC6H4COCH:CHCOCl (I) with H2NCSNHR1. 4-MeC6H4COCH:CHCONHC6H4SO2NHR3-4 [R3 = H, C(:NH)NH2, 4-methyl-2-pyrimidinyl] were obtained from I and H2NC6H4SO2NHR3-4. I reacted with 2-H2NC6H4CO2H to give 2-HO2CC6H4NHCOCH:CHCOC6H4Me-4, which cyclized to the benzoxazinone II (X = O). Reaction of II (X = O) with amines R4NH2 in EtOH gave 2-R4NHCOC6H4NHCOCH:CHCOC6H4Me-4 (R4 = CH2Ph, 4-MeC6H4), but reaction with 4-MeC6H4NH2 at 170° gave II (X = NC6H4Me-4). Reaction of II (X = O) with N2H4 gave III (X = O, NNH2, R5 = H), whereas with PhNHNH2 only III (X = NNHPh, R5 = Ph) was obtained.

IT *71703-84-9P*

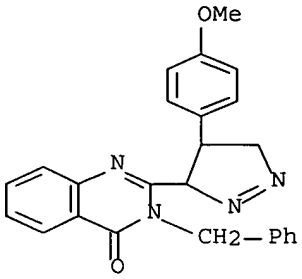
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 71703-84-9 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-[4,5-dihydro-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl]-3-(phenylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L11 ANSWER 33 OF 33 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:552103 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 77:152103
TITLE: Action of carbonyl reagents and diazomethane on 2-styryl-3,1-benzoxazin-4-ones and 2-styryl-3-alkylquinazolin-4-ones. II
AUTHOR(S): Nosseir, M. H.; Messiha, N. N.; Gabra, G. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Polym. Pigm. Lab., Natl. Res. Cent., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: United Arab Republic Journal of Chemistry (1971), Volume Date 1970, 13(4), 379-90
CODEN: UAJCAZ; ISSN: 0372-3704
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB 2-Methyl-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one (I, R = Me) boiled with p-ClC6H4CHO gave I (R = p-ClC6H4CH:CH). Refluxing I (R = C6H4CH:CH) with NH2OH-HCl and NaOAc gave o-(cinnamoylamino)benzoic acid (II). Similarly, I (R = p-MeOC6H4CH:CH) gave the corresponding II. Boiling 2-methyl-3- alkylquinazolin-4-one with p-ClC6H4CHO gave the 2-p-chlorostyryl-3- alkylquinazolin-4-ones (III). NH2OH reacted with III (R = Ph, R1 = Bu, PhCH2) in EtOH to give quinazolin-4-one oximes (IV). N2H4 and I (R = PhCH:CH, p-MeOC6H4CH:CH, p-ClC6H4CH:CH) in alc. solution gave the o-(RCH:CHCONH)C6H4CONHNH2 (V). Heating V above their m.p.s gave III (R1 = NH2). N2H4 reacted with III (R = Ph) to give the triazole derivs. (VI). CH2N2 and III gave the 2-(4-arylpyrazolinyl)-3-alkylquinazolin-4-one derivs. (VII), which, when heated above their m.ps., gave α-(methylstyryl)-quinazolin-4-one derivs. (VIII).
IT ***37665-36-4P 37665-39-7P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 37665-36-4 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-(4,5-dihydro-4-phenyl-3H-pyrazol-3-yl)-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 37665-39-7 HCAPLUS
CN 4(3H)-Quinazolinone, 2-[3,4-dihydro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3H-pyrazol-3-yl]-3-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



INVENTOR NAME SEARCH

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=> d que l18
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L13          138 SEA ("GWALTNEY S"/AU OR "GWALTNEY S L"/AU OR "GWALTNEY S L
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                 "GWALTNEY STEPHEN L"/AU OR "GWALTNEY STEPHEN L 2ND"/AU OR
                 "GWALTNEY STEPHEN L II"/AU)
L14          286 SEA ("KALDOR S"/AU OR "KALDOR S W"/AU OR "KALDOR STEPHEN"/AU
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L15          495 SEA ("STAFFORD J"/AU OR "STAFFORD J 4TH"/AU OR "STAFFORD J
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L16         1825 SEA ("WALLACE M"/AU OR "WALLACE M B"/AU OR "WALLACE M BRIAN"/AU
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L17        40932 SEA ZHANG Z/AU OR ZHANG Z ?/AU OR ZHANG ZHIYUAN/AU OR ZHANG
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L18           87 SEA (L12 AND (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)) OR (L13 AND
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                 OR (L15 AND (L16 OR L17)) OR (L16 AND L17)


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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L18
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                 ANSWERS '23-25' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                 ANSWERS '26-30' FROM FILE EMBASE
                 ANSWERS '31-33' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                 ANSWERS '34-57' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
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L20 ANSWER 1 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:608746 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:78748
TITLE: Histone deacetylase inhibitors for use as antitumor, antiarthritic, and anti-Alzheimer drugs
INVENTOR(S): Bressi, Jerom C.; Brown, Jason W.; Gangloff, Anthony R.; Jennings, Andrew J.; ***Kaldor, Stephen W.***; Skene, Robert J.; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***; Vu, Phong H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda San Diego, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 257 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006066133	A2	20060622	WO 2005-US45779	20051216
WO 2006066133	A3	20060831		

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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

US 2006205941	A1	20060914	US 2005-303455	20051216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-636974P P 20041216
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:78748
AB Compds. for use as histone deacetylase inhibitors and their use to treat various diseases, including cancer, inflammation, and arthritis, are disclosed. Thus, a large number of benzimidazol-2-one derivs. are provided. General procedures for synthesis of these types of compds. are described.

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:606618 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:83315
TITLE: Preparation of sulfonamides, particularly N-(thiazol-2-yl)sulfonamides, as inhibitors of hydroxysteroid dehydrogenases, especially 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase
INVENTOR(S): Brennan, Nancy K.; Chang, Edcon; ***Kaldor, Stephen W.***; Kiryanov, Andre A.; Jennings, Andrew J.; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda San Diego, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 285 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006066109	A2	20060622	WO 2005-US45704	20051216

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RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-637335P P 20041217

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:83315

AB The invention is related to sulfonamides I [J = CR6, N, with the proviso that J = CR6 and R6 is absent when J forms part of a double bond; K = CR6, N, with the proviso that K = CR6 and R6 is absent when K forms part of a double bond; L = CR6, N, with the proviso that L = CR6 and R6 is absent when L forms part of a double bond; M = S, O, NH and derivs.; R1 = (un)substituted cyclo/alkyl, hetero/aryl, etc.; R2 = CH2OH and derivs., CH2-CH2-OH and derivs., -X-Y; X = (un)substituted alkylene; Y = (un)substituted hetero/cycloalkyl, bicyclo/hetero/aryl, etc.; R3 = H, NO2, NH2, CO, (un)substituted halo/carbonyl/cyclo/alkyl, aryl, etc.; R4 = H, nO2, SH, alkoxy, OH, (un)substituted alkyl, aryl, etc., with the proviso that R4 is absent when the N to which it is bound forms part of a double bond; R5 = H, NO2, CN, SH, OH, (un)substituted alkoxy, aryl, sulfonyl/alkyl, etc.], pharmaceutical compns., kits, and methods of use of compds. I as inhibitors of hydroxysteroid dehydrogenases, especially 11β-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 1 (11β-HSD1). Thus, reacting 3-chloro-2-methylbenzene-1-sulfonyl chloride with Et 2-aminothiazole-4- carboxylate, followed by reduction of the ester, oxidation of the alc., and addition of methylmagnesium bromide to the aldehyde gave title compound II. I are 11β-HSD1 inhibitors, useful for treating metabolic syndrome, Cushing's disease, hypertension, cognitive function, and ocular function (no data).

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:542526 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:46059

TITLE: Preparation of benzimidazole derivatives as mitotic kinesin inhibitors

INVENTOR(S): Bressi, Jerome C.; Jennings, Andrew J.; ***Kaldor, Stephen W.***; Kwok, Lily; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda San Diego, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 222 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006060737	A2	20060608	WO 2005-US43807	20051202

WO 2006060737 A3 20060921

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-633347P P 20041203

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:46059

AB The title compds. I [X1, X2 = CR18, N, with the proviso that R18 is absent when the carbon to which it is bound forms part of a double bond; Y1 = CO, S, SO, etc.; Y2 = CO, S, SO, O, etc.; Y3 = CO, S, SO, SO2, etc.; Y4 = CO, S, SO, etc.; R1 = H, (C1-6)alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, etc.; R2, R20 = H, (C1-6)alkyl, aryl, aryl(C1-6)alkyl, etc.; R16a = (un)substituted amino; R17 = H, hydroxy, alkoxy, etc.; R18 = H, nitro, cyano, etc.; La = (C1-6)alkyl, (C3-7)cycloalkyl, etc.] are prepared as mitotic kinesin inhibitors (no data). Thus, (R)-N-(3-aminopropyl)-N-[1-(1-benzyl-1H- benzimidazol-2-yl)-2-methylpropyl]-4-methylbenzamide was prepared in a multistep process from 1-fluoro-2-nitrobenzene and benzylamine. Formulations are given.

L20 ANSWER 4 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:605546 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:78747

TITLE: Heterocyclic dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitors for therapeutic use

INVENTOR(S): *Feng, Jun; Gwaltney, Stephen L.; Stafford, Jeffrey A.; Wallace, Michael B.; Zhang, Zhiyuan*

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 54 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006135767	A1	20060622	US 2005-305818	20051216
WO 2006068978	A2	20060629	WO 2005-US45769	20051216
WO 2006068978	A3	20070222		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN INFO.: US 2004-638248P P 20041221
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:78747
AB Compds., pharmaceuticals, kits and methods are provided for use with DPP-IV and other S9 proteases that comprise a member selected from the group consisting of I-III (wherein E = CH or N; Q = CO, CS, SO, SO2, or C:NR4; M = a moiety providing 1-6 atom separation between R19 and the ring to which M is attached; R2 and R3 = H, halo, perhalo(C1-10)alkyl, NH2, etc.;R4 = H, (C1-10)alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl,etc.;R19 = a basic N atom that is capable of interacting with a carboxylic acid side chain of an active site residue of a protein; L = a linker providing 0-6 atom separation between X and the ring to which L is attached; and X = (C1-10)alkyl, (C3-12)cycloalkyl, hetero(C3-12)cycloalkyl, aryl(C1-10)alkyl, etc.). General synthetic schemes are given for preparing the compds. of the invention as are descriptions of protease inhibitory assays. I-III have Ki values against DDP-IV of about 10-9 -10-5 M.

L20 ANSWER 5 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:367117 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:412535
TITLE: Preparation of (pyrazolyl)(imidazopyrimidinyl)amines as kinase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Dong, Qing; Hosfield, David J.; Paraselli, Bheema R.; Scorah, Nicholas; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***; ***Wallace, Michael B.***; ***Zhang, Zhiyuan***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 206 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006084650	A1	20060420	US 2005-251616	20051014
WO 2006044687	A2	20060427	WO 2005-US37059	20051014
WO 2006044687	A3	20060720		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-619302P P 20041015
US 2005-679690P P 20050511
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:412535
AB The present invention relates to compds. I and II [K1-K3 = CR3 and N; Q = S, SO, SO2, O, etc.; or Q is absent; X, Y = (un)substituted cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, bicycloalkyl, heterobicycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, bicycloaryl and heterobicycloaryl; Z = NR1, S, SO, SO2, O; R1 = H, nitro, thio, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, etc.; R3 = H, halo, nitro, cyano, thio, etc.], useful as protein kinase inhibitors. In another embodiment, kinase inhibitors III [m = 0-2; Q, Y, R1 are defined as above; R2,

R3a, R3b = H, halo, nitro, cyano, etc.; or R3a and R3b are taken together to form (un)substituted ring; R9 = H, nitro, thio, hydroxy, etc.; R10 = H, halo, nitro, etc.] are provided. Over 400 synthetic examples describe synthesis of compds. III. E.g., a multi-step synthesis of IV, starting from 4-amino-6-chloro-2-(methylthio)pyrimidine and chloroacetaldehyde, was given. Two assays, against AIK and c-Kit, were described (no data given). Pharmaceutical compns. and kits comprising compds. I are provided and disclosed.

L20 ANSWER 6 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:53679 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:150378
TITLE: Preparation of pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine-2,4-diones and related compounds as selective dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): ***Feng, Jun***; ***Gwaltney, Stephen L.***; Lam, Betty; ***Zhang, Zhiyuan***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 55 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006014764	A1	20060119	US 2005-183335	20050715
WO 2006019965	A2	20060223	WO 2005-US25070	20050714
WO 2006019965	A3	20060406		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

WO 2006020017	A2	20060223	WO 2005-US25153	20050715
WO 2006020017	A3	20060727		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-588577P P 20040716
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:150378

AB Pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine-2,4-diones and related compds. (shown as I; variables defined below; e.g. 7-amino-6-aminomethyl-5-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)- 1,3-

dimethyl-1H-pyrido[2,3-d]pyrimidine-2,4-dione trifluoroacetate (free base shown as II)), pharmaceutical compns., kits and methods are provided for inhibiting DPP-IV and other S9 proteases. Although the methods of preparation are not claimed, prepns. and/or characterization data for .apprx.50 examples of I are included. For example, II was prepared by cyclizing 2-(2,4-dichlorobenzylidene)malononitrile (prepared from 2,4- dichlorobenzaldehyde and malononitrile) with 6-amino-1,3-dimethyluracil followed by reduction with BH3-THF and acidification with TFA. For I: W = CR3 and N; X = CR4 and N; Y = CO, CS, SO, SO2, CR6R6' and C:NR6; Z = CO, CS, SO, SO2, and C:NR6; R1 = (C1-10)alkyl, (C3-12)cycloalkyl, hetero(C3-12)cycloalkyl, aryl(C1-10)alkyl, heteroaryl(C1-5)alkyl, et al.; R2 = amino(C1-6)alkyl, hetero(C3-12)cycloalkyl, hetero(C4-12)bicycloaryl, heteroaryl, and cyano; R5 and R7 = H, halo(C1-10)alkyl, amino, nitro, thio, sulfonamide, (C1-10)alkyl, (C3-12)cycloalkyl, et al.; addnl. details including provisos are given in the claims. Compds. I were tested according to assays for protease inhibition and observed to exhibit selective DPP-IV inhibitory activity. For example, they inhibit DPP-IV activity at concns. that are at least 50 fold less than those concns. required to produce an equiactive inhibition of protease activity for FAPα. The apparent inhibition consts. (Ki) for compds. of the invention, against DPP-IV, were .apprx.10-9 M to .apprx.10-5 M.

L20 ANSWER 7 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:174498 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:400240
TITLE: Nickel-induced enhancement of photoluminescence from Si-rich silica films
AUTHOR(S): He, Y.; Ma, K.; Bi, L.; ***Feng, J. Y.***; ***Zhang, Z. J.***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Key Laboratory of Advanced Materials, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Applied Physics Letters (2006), 88(3), 031905/1-031905/3
CODEN: APPLAB; ISSN: 0003-6951
PUBLISHER: American Institute of Physics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effect of Ni on the near-IR luminescence emitting from Si nanocrystals embedded in SiO2 matrix was studied. According to the thermodn. calcn., Ni can give addnl. driving force to the phase separation process. The photoluminescence intensity increases with the increasing annealing temperature because of the crystallization of amorphous Si in SiOx films. The intensity of near-IR emission of SiO1.56/Ni/Si is stronger by a factor of 5 than that of regular specimen after annealing at 1000 or 1100° due to the increase of the d. of Si nanocrystals.
REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 8 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1160401 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:130630
TITLE: Improved photoluminescence of silicon nanocrystals in silicon nitride prepared by ammonia sputtering
AUTHOR(S): Ma, K.; ***Feng, J. Y.***; ***Zhang, Z. J.***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Key Laboratory of Advanced Materials, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Nanotechnology (2006), 17(18), 4650-4653
CODEN: NNOTER; ISSN: 0957-4484

PUBLISHER: Institute of Physics Publishing
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In the present work we investigated the photoluminescence property of silicon nanocrystals in silicon nitride prepared by ammonia sputtering. Silicon nanocrystals were demonstrated to form even after thermal annealing at 700 °C. Compared with the control sample using N2 as the reactive gas, the luminescence intensity of silicon nanocrystals in silicon nitride prepared by NH3 sputtering was greatly increased. The improvement in photoluminescence was attributed to the introduction of hydrogen-related bonds, which could well passivate the nonradiative defects existing at the interface between silicon nanocrystals and the silicon nitride matrix.
REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 9 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:639493 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:93355
TITLE: Nickel induced phase separation and nanocrystal growth in Si-rich silica films
AUTHOR(S): Bi, L.; He, Y.; ***Feng, J. Y.***; ***Zhang, Z. J.***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Key Laboratory of Advanced Materials, Tsinghua University, Beijing, 100084, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Nanotechnology (2006), 17(9), 2289-2293
CODEN: NNOTER; ISSN: 0957-4484
PUBLISHER: Institute of Physics Publishing
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB We introduce a thin Ni interlayer to enhance the phase separation and Si nanocrystal (Si-NC) growth in SiO2-x films. Through TEM anal., it is observed that the Si-NC d. in the sample with a Ni interlayer is 2.6 times higher than that of the sample without Ni after high temperature annealing. The photoluminescence (PL) spectrum of the sample with a Ni interlayer is 2-5 times stronger than the one without Ni according to different Si excess. By analyzing the samples after rapid thermal annealing (RTA) with Fourier transform IR absorption (FTIR), we find that Ni can induce phase separation in SiO2-x films during annealing. Thermodn. and kinetic anal. indicates a reduction of 31.4 kJ mol-1 in the Si-NC nucleation activation free energy by adding the Ni interlayer, which subsequently results in higher Si-NC d.
REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 10 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1151606 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Microstructure characteristics of resistance spot welds of AZ31 Mg alloy
AUTHOR(S): Wang, Y. R.; ***Feng, J. C.***; ***Zhang, Z. D.***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harbin Institute of Technology, National Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Science and Technology of Welding and Joining (2006), 11(5), 555-560
CODEN: STWJFX; ISSN: 1362-1718
URL: http://docserver.ingentaconnect.com/content/maney/STWJ/2006/00000011/00000005/ART000010
PUBLISHER: Maney Publishing
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (online computer file)

LANGUAGE: English

AB The exptl. investigation was carried out to study the weld microstructure of resistance spot welding of AZ31 Mg alloy 1 mm thick. A fine and homogeneous non-equilibrium microstructure of globular α grains, surrounded by eutectic mixts. of α and β (Mg17Al12), was achieved. The thermal-elec.-mech. anal. model was employed to simulate the thermal history and the temperature gradient. It was found that a combination of the welding conditions and the particular thermophys. properties of the AZ31Mg alloy established a uniform temperature distribution throughout the weld pool and this thermal condition is ideal for nucleation throughout the melt and equiaxed grain structure forming.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 11 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 13

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:466623 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:146763

TITLE: Nugget growth characteristic for AZ31B magnesium alloy during resistance spot welding

AUTHOR(S): ***Feng, J. C.***; Wang, Y. R.; ***Zhang, Z. D.***

CORPORATE SOURCE: National Key Laboratory of Advanced Welding Production Technology, Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Science and Technology of Welding and Joining (2006), 11(2), 154-162
CODEN: STWJFX; ISSN: 1362-1718
URL: http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/maney/stwj/2006/00000011/00000002

PUBLISHER: Maney Publishing

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (online computer file)

LANGUAGE: English

AB An axisym. finite element model for studying the distribution of temperature for resistance spot welding (RSW) to predict weld nugget growth of AZ31B Mg alloy was developed by employing a contact resistance model based on the microcontact theory. The RSW of a Mg alloy, with regard to nugget formation, consists of the initiation of a nugget in the first cycle, a rapid growth of the nugget in the following 2-3 cycles and a plateau of nugget growth after .apprx.4 cycles. Because of its high thermal conductivity, low m.p. and low volumetric heat capacity, Mg alloy has many characteristics during nugget formation, compared with Al alloy and mild steel. In the RSW of a Mg alloy, the contact resistance in the interface has an important effect on the nugget formation; the welding time is similar to that in Al alloy but smaller than that in low carbon steel; and the welding current lever is required slightly lower than that in Al alloy but higher than that in low carbon steel. The computational simulations based on this model agree well with the exptl. data.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 12 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 15

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:936996 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:481114

TITLE: Probing Spin-Flip Scattering in Ballistic Nanosystems

AUTHOR(S): Zeng, Z. M.; ***Feng, J. F.***; Wang, Y.; Han, X. F.; Zhan, W. S.; Zhang, X.-G.; ***Zhang, Z.***

CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Laboratory of Magnetism & Laboratory of Microfabrication, Beijing National Laboratory for Condensed Matter Physics, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, 100080, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Physical Review Letters (2006), 97(10), 106605/1-106605/4
CODEN: PRLTAO; ISSN: 0031-9007
PUBLISHER: American Physical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Because spin-flip length is longer than the electron mean-free path in a metal, past studies of spin-flip scattering are limited to the diffusive regime. The authors propose to use a magnetic double barrier tunnel junction to study spin-flip scattering in the nanometer sized spacer layer near the ballistic limit. The authors extract the voltage and temperature dependence of the spin-flip conductance Gs in the spacer layer from magnetoresistance measurements. In addition to spin scattering information including the mean-free path (70 nm) and the spin-flip length (1.0-2.6 μm) at 4.2 K, this technique also yields information on the d. of states and quantum well resonance in the spacer layer.
REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 13 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 16
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:260051 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:309945
TITLE: Dihydropyrimidinyl and other heterocyclic compound dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPPIV) inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Cao, Sheldon X.; ***Feng, Jun***; ***Gwaltney, Stephen L.***; ***Kaldor, Stephen W.***; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***; ***Wallace, Michael B.***; Xiao, Xiao-Yi; ***Zhang, Zhiyuan***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syrrx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 161 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005026148	A1	20050324	WO 2004-US28968	20040902
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2005065145	A1	20050324	US 2004-934326	20040902
EP 1699777	A1	20060913	EP 2004-783269	20040902
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-501458P P 20030908
WO 2004-US28968 W 20040902
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:309945
AB Dihydropyrimidinyl and other heterocyclic compds. (Markush included), pharmaceuticals, kits, and methods are provided for use as DPPIV inhibitors.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 14 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 17
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1294045 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:22923
TITLE: Preparation of aryl-substituted benzimidazoles as dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): ***Feng, Jun; Gwaltney, Stephen L.; Wallace, Michael B.; Zhang, Zhiyuan***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 59 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005272765	A1	20051208	US 2005-145579	20050603
WO 2005118555	A1	20051215	WO 2005-US19662	20050603
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1753730	A1	20070221	EP 2005-804884	20050603
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, LV, MK, YU				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-577144P P 20040604
WO 2005-US19662 W 20050603
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:22923
AB Title compds. I [V = CR5, N; W = CR4, N; X, Y, Z = CO, CS, SO, etc.; R2 = aminoalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, etc.; R3 = alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, etc.; R4-5 = H, halo, perhaloalkyl, amino,etc.] are prepared For instance, II is prepared in 3 steps from 6-chloro-2-amino-3- nitrobenzonitrile and phenylboronic acid. Compds. of the invention have Ki in the range of 10-9 to 10-5 M against DPP IV.

L20 ANSWER 15 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 18
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:259671 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:336257
TITLE: Preparation of piperidinyloxopyridinylmethylbenzonitriles as dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitors.
INVENTOR(S): ***Feng, Jun; Gwaltney, Stephen L.; Stafford, Jeffrey A.; Zhang, Zhiyuan***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syrrx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 79 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005065144	A1	20050324	US 2004-934308	20040902
WO 2005030751	A2	20050407	WO 2004-US28678	20040902

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1697342	A2	20060906	EP 2004-809661	20040902

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-501486P P 20030908
WO 2004-US28678 W 20040902

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 142:336257; MARPAT 142:336257

AB Title compds. [I, II; Q = CO, SO, SO2, C:NR4; Z = halo, perhaloalkyl, (substituted) amino, cyano, alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, etc.; R2 = H, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, etc.; R21 = H, halo, perhaloalkyl, amino, cyano, NO2, (substituted) amino, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroaralkyl, aralkyl, etc.; R3 = H, halo, perhaloalkyl, cyano, NO2, (substituted) amino, alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, etc.; L = linker providing 0-6 atom separation; X = (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, bicycloaryl, heterobicycloaryl, etc.], were prepared for treatment of diabetes, cancer and autoimmune disorders (no data). Thus, 2-(6-chloro-2-oxo-2H-pyridin-1-ylmethyl)benzonitrile (preparation given), (R)-3-aminopiperidine dihydrochloride, and NaHCO3 were heated in EtOH in a sealed tube at 150° for 10 h to give (R)-2-[[6-(3-aminopiperidin-1- yl)-2-oxopyridin-1(2H)-yl]methyl]benzonitrile trifluoroacetate.

L20 ANSWER 16 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 19
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1045076 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:347194
TITLE: Preparation of pyrimidine-2,4-dione compounds as dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): ***Feng, Jun***; ***Gwaltney, Stephen L., II***; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***; Zang, Zhiyuan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syrrx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 278 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2005263780	A	20050929	JP 2004-382612	20041217
AU 2004318013	A1	20051013	AU 2004-318013	20041215
CA 2559302	A1	20051013	CA 2004-2559302	20041215

WO 2005094821 A1 20051013 WO 2004-US42209 20041215
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1586571 A1 20051019 EP 2004-258153 20041221
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, BA, HR, IS, YU
US 2005261271 A1 20051124 US 2005-80992 20050315
JP 2006298933 A 20061102 JP 2006-175511 20060626
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-553571P P 20040315
US 2004-629524P P 20041118
WO 2004-US42209 W 20041215
JP 2004-382612 A3 20041217
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:347194

AB Title compds. I [M0 = C-LX, N, CR4; Q1, Q2 = CO, CS, SO, etc.; R0 = R1, -LX, with the proviso that only one of R0 and M0 is -LX; R1 = H, halo, perhaloalkyl, etc.; R2 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; R3 = perhaloalkyl, amino, alkyl, etc.; R4 = H, halo, perhaloalkyl, etc.; L = linker providing 1,2 or 3 atom separation between X and the ring to which L is attached, wherein the atom of the linker providing the separation are S, O, N, etc.; X = alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, etc.] were prepared For example, substitution of 2-(6-chloro-3-methyl-2,4-dioxo-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrimidin-1-ylmethyl)benzonitrile, e.g., prepared from 6-chlorouracil in 2 steps, with (R)-3-aminopiperidine·2HCl afforded compound II. In DPP-IV (dipeptidyl peptidase IV) inhibition assays, compds. I exhibited the Ki values ranging from .apprx.10-9 to .apprx.10-5 M. Compds. I are claimed useful for the treatment of diabetes, colorectal cancer, etc.

L20 ANSWER 17 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 20
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:135412 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:240442
TITLE: Preparation of pyrimidinones as dipeptidyl peptidase IV (DPP-IV) inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): ***Feng, Jun; Gwaltney, Stephen L., II ; Kaldor, Stephen W.; Stafford, Jeffrey A.; Wallace, Michael B.; Zhang, Zhiyuan***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syrrx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 102 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1506967	A1	20050216	EP 2004-254864	20040812
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				

AU 2004265341	A1	20050224	AU 2004-265341		20040812
CA 2535619	A1	20050224	CA 2004-2535619		20040812
WO 2005016911	A1	20050224	WO 2004-US26265		20040812
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
US 2005065148	A1	20050324	US 2004-918318		20040812
US 2005070530	A1	20050331	US 2004-917955		20040812
US 2005070531	A1	20050331	US 2004-918186		20040812
US 2005070535	A1	20050331	US 2004-918317		20040812
US 2005070706	A1	20050331	US 2004-918326		20040812
US 2005075330	A1	20050407	US 2004-918327		20040812
BR 2004013452	A	20061017	BR 2004-13452		20040812
CN 1867560	A	20061122	CN 2004-80030005		20040812
JP 2005060401	A	20050310	JP 2004-263071		20040813
NO 2006001157	A	20060511	NO 2006-1157		20060310
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-495238P	P	20030813
			WO 2004-US26265	W	20040812

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:240442

AB Title compds. [I; Q = CO, SO, SO2, C:NR4; Z = halo, perhaloalkyl, amino, cyano, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkylcarbonyl, etc.; R2, R3 = H, halo, perhaloalkyl, amino, cyano, NO2, SH, (substituted) alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, heteroarylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, etc.; R4 = H, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, bicycloaryl, heterobicycloaryl; L = 0-6 atom linker; X = OH, (substituted) alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, bicycloaryl, heterobicycloaryl, alkylcarbonyl, alkylthiocarbonyl, alkylsulfinyl, aryl, heteroaryl, alkoxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, alkenyl, alkynyl, etc.], were prepared Thus, 2-(5-bromo-2-chloro-6-oxo-6H-pyrimidin-1-ylmethyl)benzonitrile (preparation given), (R)-3-aminopiperidine dihydrochloride, and NaHCO3 were stirred together for 90 min. in EtOH to give 62% 2-[2-(3-aminopiperidin-1-yl)-5-bromo-6-oxo-6H-pyrimidin-1-ylmethyl]benzonitrile. I inhibited DPP-IV with Ki = 10-9 M to 10-5 M.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 18 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 21

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:838286 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:369118

TITLE: Inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase 4

AUTHOR(S): ***Gwaltney, Stephen L., II; Stafford, Jeffrey A.***

CORPORATE SOURCE: Takeda San Diego, Inc., San Diego, CA, 92121, USA

SOURCE: Annual Reports in Medicinal Chemistry (2005), 40, 149-165
CODEN: ARMCBI; ISSN: 0065-7743

PUBLISHER: Elsevier

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

LANGUAGE: English

AB A review discusses the medicinal chemical of dipeptidyl peptidase 4, its function, structure, therapeutic significance, preclin. inhibitors, and alternative indications for its inhibitors.
REFERENCE COUNT: 103 THERE ARE 103 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 19 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 22
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1037094 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:23184
TITLE: Preparation of homochiral pyrrolidine derivatives as dipeptidyl peptidase (DPP IV) inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): ***Feng, Jun; Gwaltney, Stephen L.; Stafford, Jeffrey A.; Wallace, Michael B.***; Xiao, Xiao-Yi; ***Zhang, Zhiyuan***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syrrx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 101 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004103993	A1	20041202	WO 2004-US15211	20040513
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004254226	A1	20041216	US 2004-846348	20040513
EP 1625122	A1	20060215	EP 2004-752271	20040513
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-470523P P 20030514
WO 2004-US15211 W 20040513

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 142:23184
AB Title compds. I [Y = CO, CS, etc.; Z = 5-6-membered ring, substituted alkyl, etc.; R1-2 = H, alkyl, heteroaryl, etc.; R3 = H, alkyl, OH, alkoxy, etc.; R4 = amino, alkyl, alkoxy, etc.] are prepared For instance, II is prepared in 3 steps from (S)-pyrrolidine-2-carbonitrile. Apparent Ki for DPP IV is in the range of nM to mM. I are useful for the treatment immunodeficiency disorders.
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 20 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 23
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:857326 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:309639
TITLE: Dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): ***Feng, Jun; Gwaltney, Stephen L.; Kaldor, Stephen W.; Stafford, Jeffrey A.; Wallace, Michael B.; Zhang, Zhiyuan***

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Syrrx, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 244 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087053	A2	20041014	WO 2004-US9217	20040324
WO 2004087053	A9	20041111		
WO 2004087053	A3	20060831		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2518465	A1	20041014	CA 2004-2518465	20040324
US 2004242568	A1	20041202	US 2004-809636	20040324
US 2004242566	A1	20041202	US 2004-809638	20040324
US 2004259870	A1	20041223	US 2004-809637	20040324
US 2005004117	A1	20050106	US 2004-809635	20040324
EP 1608317	A2	20051228	EP 2004-758366	20040324
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
CN 1894234	A	20070110	CN 2004-80011900	20040324

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-457785P P 20030325
WO 2004-US9217 W 20040324

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:309639

AB Dipeptidyl peptidase IV inhibitors I [Q = CO, SO, SO2, C:NR5; R1 = ZR6; Z = moiety providing 1-6 atom separation between R6 and ring; R2 = (substituted)3-7-membered ring; R3,R4 = taken together form a (substituted)5-6-membered ring; R5 = H, (substituted)alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; R6 = (substituted)C3-7-cycloalkyl or aryl] are disclosed. Thus, 2-[2-(3-aminopiperidin-1-yl)-6,7-dimethoxy-4-oxo-4H-quinazolin-3- ylmethyl]benzonitrile (I; R1 = 2-cyanophenylmethyl; R2 = 3-aminopiperidin-1-yl; R3,R4 = dimethoxyphenyl) was synthesized. This compound exhibited enhanced stability in rat liver microsomes.

L20 ANSWER 21 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:109983 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:184423
TITLE: Preparation of imidazoquinolines, imidazopyridines, and other cyclic compounds as dipeptidyl peptidase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Burgess, Laurence E.; Cowen, Scott D.; ***Gwaltney, Stephen L., II***; Seo, Jeongboeb; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan; Array Biopharma Inc.
SOURCE: U.S., 63pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 7169926	B1	20070130	US 2004-918319	20040812
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-494989P P	20030813

AB Compds. of general formula I (wherein Q is CO or C:NR5; Z is N; R1 is selected from halo, perhalo(C1-10)alkyl, amino, cyano, etc.; R2 is H, (un)substituted (C1-6)alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, and heteroaryl; R3 and R4 together form an (un)substituted 4, 5, 6 or 7 membered ring; R5 is H (un)substituted (C1-10)alkyl, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, arylalkyl, heteroarylalkyl, bicycloaryl, and heterobicycloaryl; L is a linking group that = 1-3 atoms in length; and X is (C1-10)alkyl, (C3-12)cycloalkyl, NH2, OH, etc.) are provided which may be used to inhibit DPP-IV. Example compound II was prepared in 7 steps from starting materials 3-nitropyridine-2,4-diol, benzyl bromide, 3-benzyloxycarbonylaminocyclohexanecarboxylic acid, and 2-cyanobenzyl bromide. In various assays I exhibited selective DPP-IV inhibitory activity with Ki values in the range of about 10-9M to about 10-5M.

REFERENCE COUNT: 518 THERE ARE 518 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L20 ANSWER 22 OF 61 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:248171 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Design and synthesis of potent, selective, and orally efficacious DPP4 inhibitors accelerated by high-throughput structural biology
AUTHOR(S): ***Gwaltney, Stephen L.***; Aertgeerts, Kathleen; ***Feng, Jun***; ***Kaldor, Stephen W.***; Kassel, Daniel B.; Manuel, Melinda; Navre, Marc; Prasad, G. Sridhar; Shi, Lihong; Skene, Robert J.; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***; Wallace, Mike; Xu, Rongda; Ye, Sheng; ***Zhang, Zhiyuan***; Webb, David R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Takeda San Diego, San Diego, CA, 92121, USA
SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers, 231st ACS National Meeting, Atlanta, GA, United States, March 26-30, 2006 (2006), MEDI-018. American Chemical Society: Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 69HYEC
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Meeting Abstract; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English

AB DPP4 is a post-proline dipeptidyl aminopeptidase that belongs to the S9b peptidase family of proteolytic enzymes. DPP4 plays a significant role in maintaining glucose homeostasis by controlling the activity of the incretins glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) and glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP). Inhibition of DPP4 in wild-type or diabetic mice leads to increased levels of these peptides in the circulation, enhanced insulin secretion, and improved glucose tolerance. More importantly, it has been shown that a selective inhibitor of DPP4 improves plasma glucose levels in human type II diabetics. Takeda San Diego has solved the crystal structure of DPP4 and numerous complexes of inhibitors bound to DPP4. These data have guided the structure-based design and optimization of potent, selective, and orally efficacious inhibitors of DPP4. The discovery of the pyrimidinedione SYR-322, which is currently advancing in clin. trials, will be presented.

L20 ANSWER 23 OF 61 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 24
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004250190 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15148520
TITLE: Promoting of melanocyte adhesion and migration by Malytea Scurfpea fruit in vitro.
AUTHOR: Mou K H; Zhang X Q; Yu B; ***Zhang Z L***; ***Feng J***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, First Hospital, Institute of Medicine, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China.. moukuanhou@sohu.com
SOURCE: Methods and findings in experimental and clinical pharmacology, (2004 Apr) Vol. 26, No. 3, pp. 167-70. Journal code: 7909595. ISSN: 0379-0355.
PUB. COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 May 2004
Last Updated on STN: 8 Sep 2004
Entered Medline: 7 Sep 2004

AB The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of Malytea Scurfpea Fruit (MSF) on melanocyte adhesion and migration. Human epidermal melanocytes were treated with MSF and examined for adhesion to bovine serum fibronectin-coated culture dishes. Control and treated cells were also examined for migration into micropore filters coated with the same protein. Compared with control, MSF-treated melanocytes adhered to the dishes more easily and migrated into the filters in a dose-dependent manner. MSF at a dose of more than 200 micro g/ml did not increase melanocyte adhesion and migration accordingly. With the exception of MSF 10 micro g/ml, at every concentration of MSF there were significant differences between treated and untreated melanocytes ($p < 0.01$) when the adhesion test was studied. Regarding migration, even at a concentration of MSF 10 micro g/ml, obviously increased cell numbers were found compared with MSF untreated melanocytes ($p < 0.01$). MSF promoted melanocyte adhesion and migration; this could explain, in part, the capacity of MSF to regulate melanocyte function in vitiligo.

L20 ANSWER 24 OF 61 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006594118 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 17025839
TITLE: Probing spin-flip scattering in ballistic nanosystems.
AUTHOR: Zeng Z M; ***Feng J F***; Wang Y; Han X F; Zhan W S; Zhang X-G; ***Zhang Z***
CORPORATE SOURCE: State Key Laboratory of Magnetism & Laboratory of Microfabrication, Beijing National Laboratory for Condensed Matter Physics, Institute of Physics, Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100080, China.
SOURCE: Physical review letters, (2006 Sep 8) Vol. 97, No. 10, pp. 106605. Electronic Publication: 2006-09-08. Journal code: 0401141. ISSN: 0031-9007.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: NONMEDLINE; PUBMED-NOT-MEDLINE
ENTRY MONTH: 200701
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2007

Entered Medline: 4 Jan 2007

AB Because spin-flip length is longer than the electron mean-free path in a metal, past studies of spin-flip scattering are limited to the diffusive regime. We propose to use a magnetic double barrier tunnel junction to study spin-flip scattering in the nanometer sized spacer layer near the ballistic limit. We extract the voltage and temperature dependence of the spin-flip conductance Gs in the spacer layer from magnetoresistance measurements. In addition to spin scattering information including the mean-free path (70 nm) and the spin-flip length (1.0-2.6 microm) at 4.2 K, this technique also yields information on the density of states and quantum well resonance in the spacer layer.

L20 ANSWER 25 OF 61 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81203617 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7234422
TITLE: Studies on the neuromuscular blocking activity of alkaloids of Cyclea barbata (Wall) Miers (author's transl).
AUTHOR: Tang X C; Jin G Z; ***Feng J***; ***Zhang Z D***; Han Y F
SOURCE: Yao xue xue bao = Acta pharmaceutica Sinica, (1980 Sep) Vol. 15, No. 9, pp. 513-9.
Journal code: 21710340R. ISSN: 0513-4870.
PUB. COUNTRY: China
DOCUMENT TYPE: (ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198107
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 23 Jul 1981

L20 ANSWER 26 OF 61 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007037200 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Biodesulfurization of DBT in tetradecane and crude oil by a facultative thermophilic bacterium Mycobacterium goodii X7B.
AUTHOR: Li F.; ***Zhang Z.***; ***Feng J.***; Cai X.; Xu P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: P. Xu, State Key Laboratory of Microbial Technology, Shandong University, Jinan, 250100, China. pingxu@sdu.edu.cn
SOURCE: Journal of Biotechnology, (1 Jan 2007) Vol. 127, No. 2, pp. 222-228. .
Refs: 20
ISSN: 0168-1656 CODEN: JBITD4
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0168-1656(06)00544-X
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jan 2007
Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 2007

AB Mycobacterium goodii X7B, a facultative thermophilic bacterium, cleaving the C-S bond of dibenzothiophene via a sulfur-specific pathway, was investigated for DBT in tetradecane and crude oil desulfurization. The extent of growth was improved by fed-batch culture controlled at a constant pH. The total sulfur level of dibenzothiophene in tetradecane, was reduced by 99%, from 200

to 2 ppm within 24 h at 40 °C. After 72 h treatment, 59% of the total sulfur content in Liaoning crude oil was removed, from 3600 to 1478 ppm.

L20 ANSWER 27 OF 61 EMBASE DUPLICATE 12

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006356182 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Methods for the preparation of a biodesulfurization biocatalyst using Rhodococcus sp..
AUTHOR: Ma C.-Q.; ***Feng J.-H.***; Zeng Y.-Y.; Cai X.-F.; Sun B.-P.; ***Zhang Z.-B.***; Blankespoor H.D.; Xu P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: P. Xu, State Key Lab of Microbial Technology, Shandong University, Jinan, 250100, China. pingxu@sdu.edu.cn
SOURCE: Chemosphere, (2006) Vol. 65, No. 1, pp. 165-169. .
Refs: 18
ISSN: 0045-6535 CODEN: CMSHAF
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0045-6535(06)00286-4
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Aug 2006
Last Updated on STN: 22 Aug 2006

AB Several methods to prepare a biodesulfurization (BDS) biocatalyst were investigated in this study using a strain of Rhodococcus sp. 1awq. This bacterium could selectively remove sulfur from dibenzothiophene (DBT) via the "4S" pathway. DBT, dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), sodium sulphate and mixed sulfur sources were used to study their influence on cell density, desulfurization activity, desulfurization ability, and the cost of biocatalyst production. In contrast to that observed from bacteria cultured in DBT, only partial desulfurization activity of strain 1awq was induced by DBT after cultivation in a medium containing inorganic sulfur as the sole sulfur source. The biocatalyst, prepared from culture with mixed sulfur sources, was found to possess desulfurization activity. With DMSO as the sole sulfur source, the desulfurization activity was shown to be similar to that of bacteria incubated in medium with DBT as the sole sulfur source. The biocatalyst prepared by this method with the least cost could remove sulfur from hydrodesulfurization (HDS)-treated diesel oil efficiently, providing a total desulfurization percent of 78% and suggesting its cost-effective advantage. .COPYRGT. 2006 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

L20 ANSWER 28 OF 61 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006324400 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: A randomized, prospective, multi-centre clinical trial of NP regimen (vinorelbine+cisplatin) plus Gensing Rg3 in the treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer patients.
AUTHOR: Sun Y.; Zhu H.; Zhu Y.; ***Feng J.***; Chen Z.; Li G.; Zhang X.; ***Zhang Z.***; Tang J.; Shi M.; Hao X.; Han H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Y. Sun, Department of Medical Oncology, Cancer Hospital/Institute, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences and PUMC, Beijing 100021, China. suny@csco.org.cn
SOURCE: Chinese Journal of Lung Cancer, (20 Jun 2006) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 254-258. .
Refs: 11

ISSN: 1009-3419 CODEN: ZFZHAG
COUNTRY: China
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
016 Cancer
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: Chinese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Chinese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jul 2006

AB Background and objective: Gensing Rg3 is an active component from ginseng. The aim of this study is to observe the clinical anticancer effect of Rg3 in combination with chemotherapy regimen NP (vinorelbine+cisplatin) in advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Methods: Stage III-IV NSCLC patients confirmed by pathology or cytology all received vinorelbine plus cisplatin for at least two cycles, and were randomized into two groups: patients in arm A also received placebo twice a day, while patients in arm B received two tablets of Rg3 twice a day for at least two months. The endpoints of the study were the efficacy, survival and tolerance of patients. Results: From July 2000 to May 2002, 115 patients were enrolled into the trial. The patients' characteristics were well balanced in the two groups. Sex of patients: male, 79; female 36. Types of pathology: adenocarcinoma, 71; squamous cell carcinoma, 29; adenosquamous carcinoma, 8; others, 7. TNM stage: stage III, 45; stage IV, 70. Prior chemotherapy: with, 17; without, 98. Prior radiotherapy: with, 15; without, 100. Prior surgical treatment: with. 23; without, 92. Nine patients discontinued from the trial due to severe adverse effects (5) and other reasons (4), so there were 106 patients evaluable for clinical efficacy. The response rate was 14.5% (8/55) in arm A, and 33.3% (17/51) in arm B (P = 0.011). The survival time in arm A was 9.7 months (mean) and 8.0 months (median), and 15.3 months (mean) and 10.0 months (median) in arm B (P = 0.0088). Conclusion: Preliminary results show improvements in response rate and survival time (median and mean) in Rg3 arm compared with placebo arm. It is worthy to confirm the results in further clinical trials.

L20 ANSWER 29 OF 61 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005274337 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Comparison of curative effects on cerebral palsy by jinsanzhen of different needle retaining time.
AUTHOR: Wang Q.-Y.; Yuan Q.; ***Zhang Z.-T.***; ***Feng J.-Q.***; Luo G.-F.; Jin R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Q.-Y. Wang, Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Guangzhou 510405 Guangdong Province, China. wqygz@21cn.com
SOURCE: Chinese Journal of Clinical Rehabilitation, (2005) Vol. 9, No. 11, pp. 156-157. .
Refs: 9
ISSN: 1671-5926 CODEN: ZLKHAH
COUNTRY: China
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
LANGUAGE: Chinese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Chinese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jul 2005

AB Aim: Acupuncture is an important means for clinical treatment of cerebral palsy (CP), but there are greatly different opinions in the needle retaining time. This paper investigates the difference of curative effects in treating CP by different head needle retaining time. Methods: Forty-three CP children were selected from the Special Diagnostic Room of Acupuncture, the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou University of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Guangzhou Jinsanzhen Treatment Center from May to December 2003. All the CP children had accepted basic treatment of jinsanzhen for two months and rediagnosed. The curative effects of jinsanzhen treatment on CP were compared with observation of acupuncture at head for 1 hour (group A) and 30 minutes (group B) by adopting randomized controlled trial. Results: The results of gross motor function measure(GMFM) showed that the scores of functional regions 2, 3 and 4 in group A before treatment were 1 562. 8 ± 592. 6, 2 452. 1 ± 723. 5 and 1 573. 8 ± 513. 4, and actual scores of each region were 152. 9 ± 39. 2, 162. 2 ± 61. 4 and 144. 73 ± 29. 2; the scores of each region after treatment were 2 989. 7 ± 451. 3, 3 897. 9 ± 652. 1 and 2 341. 7 ± 317. 9, and the actual scores were 231. 5 ± 41. 5, 271. 4 ± 85. 8 and 228. 6 ± 38. 3; the scores of functional regions 2, 3 and 4 in group B before treatment were 1 696. 8 ± 215. 3, 2 509. 5 ± 385. 4 and 1 495. 3 ± 203. 7, and the actual scores were 159. 7 ± 32. 4, 155. 6 ± 49. 3 and 131. 9 ± 21. 3; the scores of each region after 2-month treatment were 2 386. 5 ± 423. 5, 3 372. 1 ± 592. 6 and 1 968. 2 ± 295. 6, and the actual scores were 197. 3 ± 42. 5, 207. 2 ± 71. 5 and 180. 5 ± 20. 5. After treatment, the motor functions were significantly improved in both groups, and the improvements in the functional regions of crawl with knees, sitting and standing in group A were superior to those in group B. Conclusion: Sufficient stimulation by prolonging the time of needle retaining at head is an important factor for the better curative effects in treating CP.

L20 ANSWER 30 OF 61 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005026222 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: The effects of endothelin-1 and stem cell factor on melanocyte adhesion and migration in vitro.
AUTHOR: ***Zhang Z.***; Mu K.; Zhang X.; ***Feng J.***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Z. Zhang, Department of Dermatology, First Hosp. of Xi'an Jiaotong Univ., Xi'an 710061, China
SOURCE: Journal of Xi'an Jiaotong University (Medical Sciences), (2004) Vol. 25, No. 6, pp. 555-557. .
Refs: 10
ISSN: 1671-8259 CODEN: XJDXAS
COUNTRY: China
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
LANGUAGE: Chinese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Chinese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Jan 2005
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jan 2005

AB Objective: To study the effects of endothelin-1 (ET-1) and stem cell factor (SCF) on melanocyte adhesion and migration in vitro. Methods: Human epidermal melanocytes that had been cultured and purified were treated with ET-1 and observed for adhesion to bovine serum fibronectin-coated culture dishes. SCF and ET-1 treated cells were also examined for migration into micropore filters coated with the same protein. Results: Compared with SCF group, ET-1 treated melanocytes adhered to the dishes and moved into the filters more easily, especially when the concentration was at 32 nmol .ovrhdot. L(-1). When the concentration of ET-1 was 128 mol .ovrhdot. L(-1) or more, melanocyte adhesion and migration were inhibited (P<0.01); when the concentration of ET-1 was at 2 nmol .ovrhdot. L(-1) or more, migration increased obviously compared with SCF

treated cells (P<0.01). Conclusion: ET-1 is more effective in enhancing melanocyte adhesion and migration than SCF.

L20 ANSWER 31 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN DUPLICATE 14
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:664201 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600669401
TITLE: Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profiles of SYR-322, a novel inhibitor of dipeptidyl peptidase-IV, in rats, dogs, and monkeys.
AUTHOR(S): Christopher, Ronald J. [Reprint Author]; Davenport, J. Michael; ***Gwaltney, Sfephen***; ***Kaldor, Stephen***; Kassel, Daniel; Lee, Bumsup; Navre, Marc; Shi, Lihong; ***Stafford, Jeffrey***; Xu, Rongda; ***Zhang, Zhiyuan***
CORPORATE SOURCE: San Diego, CA USA
SOURCE: Diabetes, (JUN 2006) Vol. 55, No. Suppl. 1, pp. A107-A108. Meeting Info.: 66th Annual Meeting of the American-Diabetes-Association. Washington, DC, USA. June 09 -13, 2006. Amer Diabet Assoc. CODEN: DIAEAZ. ISSN: 0012-1797.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Dec 2006
Last Updated on STN: 6 Dec 2006

L20 ANSWER 32 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:591619 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600585233
TITLE: Design and synthesis of potent, selective, and orally efficacious DPP4 inhibitors accelerated by high-throughput structural biology.
AUTHOR(S): ***Gwaltney, Stephen L. II*** [Reprint Author]; Aertgeerts, Kathleen; ***Feng, Jun***; ***Kaldor, Stephen W.***; Kassel, Daniel B.; Manuel, Melinda; Navre, Marc; Prasad, G. Sridhar; Shi, Lihong; Skene, Robert J.; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***; Wallace, Mike; Xu, Rongda; Ye, Sheng; ***Zhang, Zhiyuan***; Webb, David R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Takeda San Diego, Dept Chem, San Diego, CA 92121 USA
stephen.gwaltney@takedasd.com
SOURCE: Abstracts of Papers American Chemical Society, (MAR 26 2006) Vol. 231, pp. 18-MEDI. Meeting Info.: 231st National Meeting of the American-Chemical-Society. Atlanta, GA, USA. March 26 -30, 2006. Amer Chem Soc. CODEN: ACSRAL. ISSN: 0065-7727.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Nov 2006
Last Updated on STN: 8 Nov 2006

L20 ANSWER 33 OF 61 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:409135 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600409653
TITLE: Inhibitors of dipeptidyl peptidase 4.

AUTHOR(S): ***Gwaltney, Stephen L., II*** [Reprint Author]; ***Stafford, Jeffrey A.***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Takeda San Diego Inc, 10410 Sci Ctr Dr, San Diego, CA 92121 USA
SOURCE: Doherty, AM [Editor]. Annu. Rep. Med. Chem., (2005) pp. 149-165. Annual Reports in Medicinal Chemistry.
Publisher: ELSEVIER ACADEMIC PRESS INC, 525 B STREET, SUITE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495 USA. Series: ANNUAL REPORTS IN MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY.
CODEN: ARMCBI. ISSN: 0065-7743. ISBN: 0-12-040540-7(S).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book; (Book Chapter)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Aug 2006
Last Updated on STN: 23 Aug 2006

L20 ANSWER 34 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:630607 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 053AG
TITLE: DTA and TMA analyses of AZ91D magnesium alloys
AUTHOR: Xu C J (Reprint); ***Zhang Z M***; Guo X F; ***Feng J N***; Liu L; Jia S Z
CORPORATE SOURCE: Xian Univ Technol, Sch Mat Sci & Engn, Xian 710048, Peoples R China (Reprint)
xuchunjie@xaut.edu.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: RARE METAL MATERIALS AND ENGINEERING, (MAY 2006) Vol. 35, No. 5, pp. 752-756.
ISSN: 1002-185X.
PUBLISHER: NORTHWEST INST NONFERROUS METAL RESEARCH, C/O RARE METAL MATERIAL ENGINEERING PRESS, PO BOX 51, XIAN, SHAANXI 710016, PEOPLES R CHINA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
REFERENCE COUNT: 10
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Jul 2006
Last Updated on STN: 6 Jul 2006
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The phase transformation temperature, the linear expansion coefficient, and the relationships between the microstructure and the thermophysical properties were investigated by DTA (Differential Thermal Analysis), TMA (Thermo Mechanical Analysis), OM (optical microscopy) and XRD(X-ray diffraction) apparatuses for the conventionally solidified (AS-cast) ingot, the rapidly solidified ribbons (RS-ribbons) and their extruded-bars of AZ91D magnesium alloys. The results show that there is a DTA peak about 450 degrees C for the AS-cast and AS-cast-extrusion-bars, but there is no clearly DTA peak for the RS-ribbon and RS-ribbon-extrusion-bars, because the RS-ribbons microstructure is a supersaturated alpha-Mg solid solution. According to the microstructure of the RS-ribbon-extrusion- bars, there are very minute quantity of beta-Mg17Al12 phase. The linear expansion coefficient of AZ91D alloys is non-linear, the fluctuation amplitude of linear expansion coefficient is the minimum before 225 degrees C. The effects of crystal defects produced by hot-extrusion on the linear expansion coefficient are less than casting defects.

L20 ANSWER 35 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:730074 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 065MV

TITLE: Cytological mechanism of pollen abortion resulting from allelic interaction of F-1 pollen sterility locus in rice (Oryza sativa L.)
AUTHOR: ***Zhang Z S***; Lu Y G (Reprint); Liu X D; ***Feng J H***; Zhang G Q
CORPORATE SOURCE: S China Agr Univ, Guangdong Prov Key Lab Plant Mol Breeding, Guangzhou, Peoples R China (Reprint)
yglu@scau.edu.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: GENETICA, (MAY 2006) Vol. 127, No. 1-3, pp. 295-302.
ISSN: 0016-6707.
PUBLISHER: SPRINGER, VAN GODEWIJCKSTRAAT 30, 3311 GZ DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 24
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 2006
Last Updated on STN: 10 Aug 2006
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Pollen abortion is one of the major reasons causing the inter-subspecific F-1 hybrid sterility in rice and is due to allelic interaction of F-1 pollen sterility genes. The microsporogenesis and microgametogenesis of Taichung 65 and its three F-1 hybrids were comparatively studied by using techniques of differential interference contrast microscopy, semi-thin section light microscopy, epifluorescence microscopy and TEM. The results showed that there were differences among the cytological mechanisms of pollen abortion due to allelic interaction at the three F-1 pollen sterility loci. The allelic interaction at S-a locus resulted in microspores unable to extend the protoplasm membrane with the enlargement of the microspore at the middle microspore stage and finally producing empty abortive pollen. The allelic interaction at S-b locus caused asynchronous development of microspores at the middle microspore stage producing stainable abortive pollen. The allelic interaction at S-c locus mainly led to the non-dissolution of the generative cell wall and finally caused the hybrid F-1 mainly producing stainable abortive pollen. Genotypic identification indicated that the abortive pollen were those with S-j allele.

L20 ANSWER 36 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:135852 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 007HI
TITLE: Patterned anodic aluminium oxide fabricated with a Ta mask
AUTHOR: Zhao X W; Jiang P; Xie S S (Reprint); ***Feng J F***; Gao Y; Wang J X; Liu D F; Song L; Liu L F; Dou X Y; Luo S D; ***Zhang Z X***; Xiang Y J; Zhou W Y; Wang G
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chinese Acad Sci, Grad Sch, Inst Phys, Beijing 100080, Peoples R China (Reprint); NCNST, Beijing 100080, Peoples R China
ssxie@aphy.iphy.ac.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: NANOTECHNOLOGY, (14 JAN 2006) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 35-39.
ISSN: 0957-4484.
PUBLISHER: IOP PUBLISHING LTD, DIRAC HOUSE, TEMPLE BACK, BRISTOL BS1 6BE, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 35
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Feb 2006

Last Updated on STN: 9 Feb 2006
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Electrochemical anodization was applied to an aluminium (Al) sheet patterned with a metallic tantalum (Ta) mask, which gave rise to the formation of patterned anodic aluminium oxide (AAO). The morphological evolution of the AAO porous structure with anodizing time was characterized by scanning electron microscopy. Lateral anodizing of the Al sheet gradually developed underneath the metallic Ta mask with the increase of anodizing time. This has given us further understanding of the Al anodizing behaviour compared with our previous work with a SiO2 masked Al sheet. By controlling the anodizing time and the size of the metal mask, deep lithography of the Al substrate can be realized, and a mushroom-like Ta-Al microstructure with a high aspect ratio was created on the Al surface after removal of the AAO film. This Ta-Al microstructure has been studied in detail, and it was found to exhibit pronounced hydrophobic properties.

L20 ANSWER 37 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:908680 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 050YE
TITLE: Design and synthesis of potent, selective, and orally efficacious DPP4 inhibitors accelerated by high-throughput structural biology
AUTHOR: ***Gwaltney S L (Reprint)***; Aertgeerts K; ***Feng J***; ***Kaldor S W***; Kassel D B; Manuel M; Navre M; Prasad G S; Shi L H; Skene R J; ***Stafford J A***; ***Wallace M***; Xu R D; Ye S; ***Zhang Z Y***; Webb D R
CORPORATE SOURCE: Takeda San Diego, Dept Chem, San Diego, CA 92121 USA
stephen.gwaltney@takedasd.com
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: USA
SOURCE: ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, (26 MAR 2006) Vol. 231. MA 18-MEDI.
ISSN: 0065-7727.
PUBLISHER: AMER CHEMICAL SOC, 1155 16TH ST, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 0
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 5 Oct 2006

L20 ANSWER 38 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:884433 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 956SE
TITLE: Self-assembled monolayers of inositol hexaphosphate on the roughened surface of an iron electrode: investigation by surface-enhanced Raman scattering spectroscopy
AUTHOR: Yang H F; ***Feng J***; Liu Y L; Yang Y H; Wu J; ***Zhang Z R***; Shen G L; Yu R Q (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hunan Univ, Coll Chem & Chem Engn, State Key Lab Chemo Biosensing & Chemometr, Changsha 410082, Peoples R China (Reprint); Shanghai Normal Univ, Dept Chem, Shanghai 200234, Peoples R China
rqyu@hnu.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RAMAN SPECTROSCOPY, (AUG 2005) Vol. 36, No. 8, pp. 824-828.

ISSN: 0377-0486.
PUBLISHER: JOHN WILEY & SONS LTD; THE ATRIUM, SOUTHERN GATE, CHICHESTER PO19 8SQ, W SUSSEX, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 15
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Sep 2005
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Inositol hexaphosphate (IP6) molecules as an environmentally friendly inhibitor were self-assembled at a bare iron surface forming monolayers from a low concentration solution. Roughening of the iron surface by a special oxidation-reduction cycle makes it possible to obtain surface-enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) mapping spectra of the self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) of IP6. Using the recorded SERS spectra and quantum chemistry calculations for the vibrational modes of the IP6 molecule with the PM3 method, the adsorption configurations of IP6 SAMs formed at the roughened iron surface in bulk solutions under various pH conditions were deduced. At pH 5, the IP6 molecules are assumed to be located at the surface via four coplanar phosphates to form SAMs, whereas at pH 11.27, value of the IP6 solution it is assumed that only one phosphate is adsorbed on the iron surface. The results of electrochemical polarization measurements indicated that the inhibition efficiency of IP6 SAMs formed at pH 5 was higher than at pH 11.27, which was related to their different interactions with the iron surface. Copyright (c) 2005 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

L20 ANSWER 39 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1017774 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 970NJ
TITLE: Influence of surface condition on expulsion in spot welding AZ31B magnesium alloy
AUTHOR: Wang Y R; ***Feng J C (Reprint)***; ***Zhang Z D***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harbin Inst Technol, State Key Lab Adv Welding Prod Technol, Harbin 150001, Peoples R China (Reprint)
fengjc@hope.hit.edu.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF MATERIALS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, (SEP 2005) Vol. 21, No. 5, pp. 749-752.
ISSN: 1005-0302.
PUBLISHER: JOURNAL MATER SCI TECHNOL, 72 WENHUA RD, SHENYANG 110015, PEOPLES R CHINA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 19
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Oct 2005
Last Updated on STN: 20 Oct 2005
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Experiments were carried out to study the influence of surface condition on expulsion during the spot welding of AZ31B Mg alloy. A general electrical contact resistance theory for conductive rough surfaces and the relation between maximum temperature T-m in the contact and voltage-drop V across interface of two surfaces were employed to understand the reason of expulsion in Mg alloy spot welding. The main reason of expulsion is that the high electrical contact resistance induced by large roughness of the surface and oxide film covered on the surface leads to local melting of metal in the interface of two surfaces, and liquid metal of the local area ejected from the specimen under electrode force forms expulsion.

L20 ANSWER 40 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:631046 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: BCG53
TITLE: Schema driven and topic specific web crawling
AUTHOR: Guo Q (Reprint); Guo H; ***Zhang Z Q***; Sun J; ***Feng J H***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tsing Hua Univ, Beijing 100084, Peoples R China (Reprint)
guoqi00@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn; guohang02@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn; zqzhang@tsinghua.edu.cn; jing-sun00@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn; fengjh@tsinghua.edu.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: DATABASE SYSTEMS FOR ADVANCED APPLICATIONS, PROCEEDINGS, (2005) Vol. 3453, pp. 594-599.
ISSN: 0302-9743.
PUBLISHER: SPRINGER-VERLAG BERLIN, HEIDELBERGER PLATZ 3, D-14197 BERLIN, GERMANY.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 16
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Jun 2005
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jun 2005
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB We propose a new approach to discover and extract topic-specific hypertext, resources from the WWW. The method, called schema driven and topical crawling, allows a user to define schema and extracting rules for a specific domain of interests. It supports automatically search and extract schema-relevant web pages from the web. Different from common approaches that surf solely on web pages, our approach supports crawler to surf on a virtual network composed by concept instances and relationships. To achieve such a goal, we design an architecture that integrates several techniques including web extractor, meta-search engine and query expansion, and provide a toolkit to support it.

L20 ANSWER 41 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1205342 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 987BT
TITLE: Effect of electrode wear on weld nugget formation in resistance spot welding of magnesium alloy
AUTHOR: Wang Y R (Reprint); ***Feng J C***; ***Zhang Z D***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harbin Inst Technol, Natl Key Lab Adv Welding Prod Technol, Harbin 150001, Peoples R China (Reprint)
wangyarong@hit.edu.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: TRANSACTIONS OF NONFERROUS METALS SOCIETY OF CHINA, (NOV 2005) Vol. 15, Sp. iss. 3, pp. 327-330.
ISSN: 1003-6326.
PUBLISHER: ALLERTON PRESS INC, 18 WEST 27TH ST, NEW YORK, NY 10001 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 16
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Dec 2005
Last Updated on STN: 8 Dec 2005
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The effect of electrode wear on the formation and growth of weld nugget in resistance spot welding of AZ31B Mg alloy was studied by an axisymmetric finite element model, employing a contact resistance model based on the micro-contact theory. The results show that electrode wear causes the growth of electrode tip diameter, which leads to the current density and temperature at the sheet/sheet interface reduced and diameter of nugget decreased, has been shown to be dominant in determining the deterioration in weld quality. Alloying and pitting at electrode surface decrease the electric conduction of electrode, resulting in non-uniform distribution of temperature and current density and contribution to the further damage, at the same time initiate expulsion and electrode sticking during welding process and worse the quality of weld.

L20 ANSWER 42 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:433338 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 915TQ
TITLE: Nuclear and cell migration during pollen development in rice (Oryza sativa L.)
AUTHOR: ***Zhang Z S***; Lu Y G (Reprint); Liu X D; ***Feng J H***
CORPORATE SOURCE: S China Agr Univ, Guangdong Prov Key Lab Plant Mol Breeding, Guangzhou 510642, Peoples R China (Reprint) yglu@scau.edu.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: SEXUAL PLANT REPRODUCTION, (APR 2005) Vol. 17, No. 6, pp. 297-302.
ISSN: 0934-0882.
PUBLISHER: SPRINGER, 233 SPRING STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10013 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 15
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Apr 2005
Last Updated on STN: 28 Apr 2005

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Nuclear and cell migration during pollen development in rice were studied using semi-thin section light microscopy, differential interference contrast microscopy and epifluorescence microscopy. Four migrations of nuclei and cells were observed and described in detail here. The first nuclear migration occurs at the uninucleate microspore stage, when the nucleus of the microspore migrates from the center to the periphery of the cell, and then to the wall opposite the pollen aperture where pollen mitosis I takes place. The second migration occurs at the early bicellular pollen stage, with the vegetative nucleus migrating three-quarters of the circumference of the pollen wall, finally locating at the periphery of the wall where the microspore cell nucleus is positioned. The third migration occurs at the late bicellular pollen stage, with the vegetative nucleus migrating from the periphery of the cell to the central part of the pollen and the generative cell migrating from the opposite side of the aperture to a position between the aperture and the vegetative nucleus where pollen mitosis II takes place. The fourth migration appears at the mature pollen stage when the two sperm cells and the vegetative nucleus migrate to the opposite side of the aperture, finally becoming positioned in the cytoplasm of the vegetative cell distal to the aperture where the "male germ unit" forms. Cytological observations of pollen abortion resulting from allelic interaction at the S-a, S-b and S-c loci show that abnormalities in the first or second nuclear migration result in the formation of empty abortive pollen, whereas abnormalities in the third or fourth migrations cause production of stainable abortive pollen.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:62439 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 884IS
TITLE: Ex vivo transfer of the decorin gene into rat glomerulus via a mesangial cell vector suppressed extracellular matrix accumulation in experimental glomerulonephritis
AUTHOR: Wang H J (Reprint); Long C; ***Zhang Z G***; ***Feng J***; Guo M Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fudan Univ, Sch Basic Med Sci, Dept Pathol, Shanghai 200032, Peoples R China (Reprint); Univ Texas, MD Anderson Canc Ctr, Dept Expt Radiat Oncol, Houston, TX 77030 USA; Fudan Univ, Sch Basic Med Sci, Dept Forens Pathol, Shanghai 200032, Peoples R China; Univ Texas, MD Anderson Canc Ctr, Dept Pathol, Houston, TX 77030 USA huijuwan@mdanderson.org
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China; USA
SOURCE: EXPERIMENTAL AND MOLECULAR PATHOLOGY, (FEB 2005) Vol. 78, No. 1, pp. 17-24.
ISSN: 0014-4800.
PUBLISHER: ACADEMIC PRESS INC ELSEVIER SCIENCE, 525 B ST, STE 1900, SAN DIEGO, CA 92101-4495 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 28
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Jan 2005
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jan 2005

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The activation of transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) is known to be one of the major causes of glomerulosclerosis. Decorin (DCN) is a natural inhibitor of TGF. The purpose of this study was to assess the feasibility of transferring the DCN gene to antithymocyte serum (ATS) glomerulonephritis glomeruli via a mesangial cell vector to treat glomerulonephritis fibrosis. For this process, the recombinant eukaryotic expression plasmid pcDNA3.1A-DCN was constructed and transfected into mesangial cell. The DCN-positive cloned cells were transferred to rat antithymocyte serum glomeruli by a left renal artery injection. Using immunohistochemical staining, approximately 37-60% (48.6% +/- 11.34%; mean +/- SE, n = 8) of the glomeruli were BrdU-positive in the injected-side kidney. DCN proteins were observed in the cytoplast beginning 12 h after injection. TGF-beta1 expression in the injected side glomeruli decreased significantly at day 4 ($P < 0.05$), compared with that in the uninjected-side kidney. The expression leaves of fibronectin and collagen IV decreased significantly at days 1-2 ($P < 0.01$) and day 4 (fibronectin, $P < 0.01$; collagen IV, $P < 0.05$). These results suggest that the use of DCN can decrease antithymocyte serum glomerulonephritis extracellular matrix (ECM) ingredients and that such use offers a favorable experimental basis for gene therapy for kidney disease. (C) 2004 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

L20 ANSWER 44 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1027338 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 869OM
TITLE: Electrochemical and surface enhanced Raman scattering spectroelectrochemical study of phytic acid on the silver electrode

AUTHOR: Yang H F; ***Feng J***; Liu Y L; Yang Y; ***Zhang Z R***; Shen G L; Yu R Q (Reprint)
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll Chem & Chem Engn, State Key Lab Chemo Biosensing & Chemometr, Changsha 410082, Peoples R China (Reprint); Shandong Teachers Univ, Dept Chem, Shanghai 200234, Peoples R China
rqyu@hunu.net.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY B, (11 NOV 2004) Vol. 108, No. 45, pp. 17412-17417.
ISSN: 1520-6106.
PUBLISHER: AMER CHEMICAL SOC, 1155 16TH ST, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 22
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Dec 2004
Last Updated on STN: 16 Dec 2004
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Phytic acid (IP6) and its salts are promising reagents to alleviate corrosion of metals, which are environmentally friendly and highly efficient, compared to some traditional inhibitors toxic to environment. This paper reports the studies of the structure and anticorrosion features of two kinds of the self-assembled monolayers (SAMs) Of IP6 at the silver surface under various pH values, 1.27 and 13, by using electrochemical and surface enhanced Raman scattering (SERS) spectroelectrochemical measurements. On the basis of recorded ex situ SERS spectra, different adsorption modes of both resulted SAMs of IP6 at the silver surfaces have been postulated. In addition, based on in situ SERS electrochemical measurements, a tentative explanation for the difference in corrosion potentials of two kinds of the silver surfaces in the presence of SAMs formed from completely protonated or deprotonated IP6 molecules has also been presented.

L20 ANSWER 45 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:971476 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 867JZ
TITLE: In-situ SERS Raman spectra of NAD(+) on silver electrode recorded during a potential scanning procedure
AUTHOR: Yang H F (Reprint); ***Feng J***; Wang G H; ***Zhang Z R***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai Normal Univ, Coll Life & Environm Sci, Shanghai 200234, Peoples R China (Reprint)
haifengyang@yahoo.com
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: ACTA CHIMICA SINICA, (28 OCT 2004) Vol. 62, No. 20, pp. 2007-2009.
ISSN: 0567-7351.
PUBLISHER: SCIENCE CHINA PRESS, 16 DONGHUANGCHENGGEN NORTH ST, BEIJING 100717, PEOPLES R CHINA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
REFERENCE COUNT: 9
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Dec 2004
Last Updated on STN: 2 Dec 2004
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB In-situ study of NAD(+) adsorbed on a chemically roughened silver surface has been conducted using surface enhanced Raman scattering method combined

with a confocal technique. The recorded spectra depict that under polarization conditions from 0.4 to 0.2 V, the adenine moiety of NAD(+) adopts a perpendicular orientation via the N7 and amino group with respect to the silver surface. In the more negative potential range from 0.1 to -0.2 V, the adenine ring moiety tends to lay on the surface in a flat conjugation. In addition, the adsorption mode of the nicotinamide moiety also shifts with the potential scan. It could be concluded that the adsorption ways of both adenine and nicotinamide moieties are dependent of the applied voltages due to existing a flexible pyrophosphate bridging of them.

L20 ANSWER 46 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:465906 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: BY95Z
TITLE: A highly adaptable Web information extractor using graph data model
AUTHOR: Guo Q (Reprint); Zhou L Z; ***Zhang Z Q***; ***Feng J H***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tsing Hua Univ, Beijing 100084, Peoples R China (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: ADVANCED WEB TECHNOLOGIES AND APPLICATIONS, (2004) Vol. 3007, pp. 916-919.
ISSN: 0302-9743.
PUBLISHER: SPRINGER-VERLAG BERLIN, HEIDELBERGER PLATZ 3, D-14197 BERLIN, GERMANY.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 8
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Jun 2004
Last Updated on STN: 11 Jun 2004
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB We present an approach to build highly adaptable extractor for collecting data from diverse Web sites. This approach uses Graph Model to represent content and structures as well as their various types of features. The generated graph is accompanied by a script in a special language called GQML containing the extraction rules. The running of the script transforms the graph into a specified format such as XML file that stores data from various Web sites in a uniform format. The experimental results show the presented approach is both effective and efficient.

L20 ANSWER 47 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:726618 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: BAO42
TITLE: Build presentation layer for semantic contents
AUTHOR: Guo H (Reprint); ***Zhang Z Q***; Guo Q; Zhou L Z; ***Feng J H***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tsing Hua Univ, Dept Comp Sci, Beijing 100084, Peoples R China (Reprint)
guohang@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn; zqzhang@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn; guoqi00@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn; dcszlz@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn; fengjh@mail.tsinghua.edu.cn
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: ADVANCES IN WEB-BASED LEARNING - ICWL 2004, (2004) Vol. 3143, pp. 241-248.
ISSN: 0302-9743.

PUBLISHER: SPRINGER-VERLAG BERLIN, HEIDELBERGER PLATZ 3, D-14197 BERLIN, GERMANY.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 12
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Sep 2004
Last Updated on STN: 10 Sep 2004
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Large scale of semantically enriched data is the foundation of the semantic web. We introduce the model used in SESQ* system as the presentation layer of the semantic contents. It is an abstract graph independent of the data storage layer and application layer. Semantic contents of a specified domain are organized as nodes and arcs in the graph. GQML, a manipulation language, is designed for the graph, which is also used as the query language to semantic contents. With this model, the interoperation and integration of different sources will be easier. Now the model has been implemented on Berkley Database System and Relational Database.

L20 ANSWER 48 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:399343 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 675GR
TITLE: Type II collagen and aggrecan mRNA expression by in situ hybridization in rabbit temporomandibular joint posterior attachment following disc displacement
AUTHOR: Gu Z Y (Reprint); ***Feng J Y***; Shibata T; Hu N; ***Zhang Z K***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zhejiang Univ, Hosp Stomatol, Dept Oral & Maxillofacial Surg, 395 Yanan St, Hangzhou 310006, Zhejiang, Peoples R China (Reprint); Zhejiang Univ, Hosp Stomatol, Dept Oral & Maxillofacial Surg, Hangzhou 310006, Zhejiang, Peoples R China; Yamagata Univ, Sch Med, Dept Dent & Oral Surg, Yamagata 99023, Japan; Zhejiang Univ, Hosp Stomatol, Dept Oral Pathol, Hangzhou 310006, Zhejiang, Peoples R China; Peking Univ, Dept Oral & Maxillofacial Surg, Sch Stomatol, Beijing 100871, Peoples R China
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China; Japan
SOURCE: ARCHIVES OF ORAL BIOLOGY, (JAN 2003) Vol. 48, No. 1, pp. 55-62.
ISSN: 0003-9969.
PUBLISHER: PERGAMON-ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD OX5 1GB, ENGLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 33
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 May 2003
Last Updated on STN: 30 May 2003
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Pathological changes and mRNA expression were studied in the posterior attachment of 40 adult Japanese white rabbits. The right temporomandibular joints of 28 rabbits were subjected to surgical disc displacement. Joints were studied by histochemistry and in situ hybridization. The collagen in the posterior attachment became dense, especially near the posterior band of the disc. Chondrocytes; were found not only in the disc but also in the posterior attachment. Sometimes cartilage formation was seen. Type 11 collagen mRNA expression was first detected in the posterior attachment 4 days postoperatively and became progressively stronger with time. Aggrecan expression in the posterior attachment decreased at first, then increased gradually. It was concluded that, in the temporomandibular joint,

chondrocytes appear in the posterior attachment as a result of biomechanical stimuli and the attachment becomes fibrocartilaginous following disc displacement. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

L20 ANSWER 49 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:594606 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 559KE
TITLE: Cartilage matrix gene expression in rabbit TMJ bilaminar zone.
AUTHOR: Gu Z (Reprint); ***Feng J***; Shibata T; ***Zhang Z***; Hu J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zhejiang Univ, Hangzhou, Peoples R China; Yamagata Univ, Yamagata 990, Japan
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China; Japan
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF DENTAL RESEARCH, (MAR 2002) Vol. 81, Sp. iss. SI, pp. A229-A229. MA 1736.
ISSN: 0022-0345.
PUBLISHER: INT AMER ASSOC DENTAL RESEARCHI A D R/A A D R, 1619 DUKE ST, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314-3406 USA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 0
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Aug 2002
Last Updated on STN: 2 Aug 2002

L20 ANSWER 50 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:528394 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: BW88U
TITLE: A new query processing scheme in a Web Data Engine
AUTHOR: ***Zhang Z Q (Reprint)***; Xing C X; Zhou L Z; ***Feng J H***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tsing Hua Univ, Dept Comp Sci & Technol, Beijing 100084, Peoples R China (Reprint)
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: DATABASES IN NETWORKED INFORMATION SYSTEMS, (2002) Vol. 2544, pp. 74-87.
ISSN: 0302-9743.
PUBLISHER: SPRINGER-VERLAG BERLIN, HEIDELBERGER PLATZ 3, D-14197 BERLIN, GERMANY.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 18
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jul 2003
Last Updated on STN: 13 Jul 2003

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The explosion of information on the web turns the search for interested information from the web into a great challenge. In this paper, we present a system called Web Data Engine-SESQ (Search Extract Store Query) that is designed to solve this problem by integrating database techniques with search engine techniques. In contrast with traditional database systems and searching engines, SESQ is different in data model, query expression, data storage schema and the use of index.

L20 ANSWER 51 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:277729 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 532UV
TITLE: Research on the flow stress characteristics of AISI 1006 and AISI 5140 in the temperature range of warm forging by means of thermo-mechanical experiments
AUTHOR: Lin X B (Reprint); Zhai F B; ***Feng J H***; ***Zhang Z L***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Shanghai Jiao Tong Univ, Natl Die & Mould CAD Engn Res Ctr, 1954 Hua Shan Rd, Shanghai 200030, Peoples R China (Reprint); Shanghai Jiao Tong Univ, Natl Die & Mould CAD Engn Res Ctr, Shanghai 200030, Peoples R China; Shanghai Automot Forging Factory, Shanghai 200433, Peoples R China
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF MATERIALS PROCESSING TECHNOLOGY, (5 MAR 2002) Vol. 122, No. 1, pp. 38-44.
ISSN: 0924-0136.
PUBLISHER: ELSEVIER SCIENCE SA, PO BOX 564, 1001 LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 7
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Apr 2002
Last Updated on STN: 12 Apr 2002
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The flow stress is one of the most essential parameters that reflect the capability of a material in plastic deformation. It is also an important factor that affects the precision of finite element (FE) simulation. However, recent research on material flow stress has focused mainly on cold and hot forging: as to warm forging, little research has been done on this aspect. With the gradually widening use of warm forging technology in precision plastic forming, the determining of the material flow stress systematically and accurately becomes the basis of further research on material plastic deformation. In this paper, the changing rule of the flow stress of AISI 1006 and AISI 5140 in the temperature range of warm forging has been analyzed systematically through thermo-mechanical experiments. The research considers sufficiently the influence of forming temperature, effective strain and strain rate. The experimental results offer a solid theoretical basis for the foundation of a mathematical model of flow stress. ITEM simulation, for the calculation of the forming load, and for the working-out of the forming process. (C) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

L20 ANSWER 52 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:830062 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 370EZ
TITLE: Studies on charge transfer of polyimide rings
AUTHOR: Bai X D (Reprint); ***Zhang Z Q***; ***Feng J K*** ; Xie G; Chen J S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Harbin Inst Technol, Dept Appl Chem, Harbin 150006, Peoples R China (Reprint); Jilin Univ, State Key Lab Theoret Chem Calculat, Changchun 130023, Peoples R China; Heilongjiang Univ, Dept Chem, Harbin 150080, Peoples R China
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: CHEMICAL JOURNAL OF CHINESE UNIVERSITIES-CHINESE, (SEP 2000) Vol. 21, No. 9, pp. 1455-1458.
ISSN: 0251-0790.
PUBLISHER: HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS, SHATANHOU ST 55, BEIJING 100009,

PEOPLES R CHINA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
REFERENCE COUNT: 15
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000
Last Updated on STN: 2000
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB Charge distributions, dipole monents and transition energies for model compounds of polyimide structure units in ground state and excited state were studied by ab initio calculation. Fluorescence spectra of polyimides were determined and differences of forming charge-transfer complex between two polyimides in excited state were explored. The results showed that large charge transfer occurred on the imide rings consisting of 1,4-diaminobenzene and 4,4'-diaminotriphenylamine in ground state but further charge transfer occurred on the imide ring consisting of 4,4'-diaminotriphenylamine in excited state.

L20 ANSWER 53 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:736676 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 358KX
TITLE: Research about the variation of blue ballpoint writting inks exposured to ultraviolet light by time
AUTHOR: Wang J; Sun S Q; Luo G (Reprint); ***Zhang Z Y***; Wang Y J; ***Feng J M***
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tsing Hua Univ, Dept Chem, Beijing 100084, Peoples R China (Reprint); Criminal Police Coll China, Dept Forens Sci & Technol, Shenyang 110035, Peoples R China; Inst Forens Sci, Beijing 100038, Peoples R China
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: CHINESE JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, (SEP 2000) Vol. 28, No. 9, pp. 1107-1109.
ISSN: 0253-3820.
PUBLISHER: FENXI HUAXUE, 159 RENMIN ST, CHANGCHUN 130022, PEOPLES R CHINA.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese
REFERENCE COUNT: 1
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2000
Last Updated on STN: 2000
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The Fourier transform-infrared spectra of the blue ballpoint inks exposed to ultraviolet light were studied. This research discovered that the solvents volatilized rapidest, and then the rate of polymerization and cross-link process of the epoxy resin took second place, and the decomposition of triarylmethane dyes was slower, and alkyd resin was relatively steady. It was as a new means for further distinguishing writting inks. Meanwhile, the means could determine the age of inks. The relative ratio of peak height was applied to describe the process of the change and on the basis of the curve fitting the errors coming from different strokes could be aviod. The advantages above are very important in practical examinations.

L20 ANSWER 54 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:592271 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: 221MV
TITLE: Band structure studies on polymeric fullerenes

AUTHOR: Cao Y (Reprint); Shi W P; Zhou W Q; ***Zhang Z J***; ***Feng J W***; Chen W J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Suzhou Univ, Dept Chem, Suzhou, Jiangsu, Peoples R China (Reprint); Yangzhou Univ, Teachers Coll, Dept Chem, Yangzhou, Peoples R China
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: Peoples R China
SOURCE: CHEMICAL PHYSICS LETTERS, (30 JUL 1999) Vol. 308, No. 5-6, pp. 445-448.
ISSN: 0009-2614.
PUBLISHER: ELSEVIER SCIENCE BV, PO BOX 211, 1000 AE AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 21
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1999
Last Updated on STN: 1999
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The three-dimensional EHMO crystal orbital program has been used to study both quasi-one-dimensional neutral polymers (C-60)(n) and orthorhombic doped polymers (KC60)(n) and (RbC60)(n). Our calculated results show that metallic conducting phases are formed in (KC60)(n) and (RbC60)(n). The characteristics of the crystal orbitals near the Fermi level for all doped polymeric fullerenes are completely carbon like. These dopant K and Rb atoms are thoroughly ionized and the C-60 molecules form stable negative charge states with one additional electron in each C60 molecule. (C) 1999 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

L20 ANSWER 55 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:652771 SCISEARCH Full-text
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: VF339
TITLE: Dislocation contrast imaged by weak reflections and the complete determination of the Burgers vector
AUTHOR: ***Feng J L (Reprint)***; ***Zhang Z***; Duan X F; Xu Q
CORPORATE SOURCE: ACAD SINICA, BEIJING LAB ELECTRON MICROSCOPY, BEIJING 100080, PEOPLES R CHINA
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: PEOPLES R CHINA
SOURCE: PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE LETTERS, (SEP 1996) Vol. 74, No. 3, pp. 195-202.
ISSN: 0950-0839.
PUBLISHER: TAYLOR & FRANCIS LTD, ONE GUNDPOWDER SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND EC4A 3DE.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: PHYS
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 3
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1996
Last Updated on STN: 1996
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB The properties of dark-held diffraction contrast of a dislocation imaged by weak reflections are analysed by experiment and dynamical calculation. Near the centre of the contour of a weak reflection g, the contrast of a dislocation appears as a multiple image and the number of the images is directly related to the magnitude of the inner product g . b (b is the Burgers vector). When departing from the centre of the reflection contour, the main contrast of the dislocation shifts to one side of the real dislocation line depending on the sense of g . b. These properties provide a new method for determining g . b and the Burgers vector, including both

its direction and its magnitude. For the first time, multiple images of a single dislocation in a GaAs semiconductor when g . b = 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 are observed systematically and the complete Burgers vector is identified by diffraction contrast experiments.

L20 ANSWER 56 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:184667 SCISEARCH Full-text

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: QM732

TITLE: ORAL CAPTOPRIL VERSUS PLACEBO AMONG 13634 PATIENTS WITH SUSPECTED ACUTE MYOCARDIAL-INFARCTION - INTERIM-REPORT FROM THE CHINESE CARDIAC STUDY (CCS-1)

AUTHOR: LIU L S (Reprint); WANG W; PAN X W; CHEN Z M; COLLINS R; PETO R; TAO S C; LIU L S; CHEN H Z; GONG L S; CHEN S X; CUI J J; FANG C; WU X G; GUO X R; BAI M Y; FANG W Q; HAO J S; WANG W; WU A L; LI H S; HE X Y; LI X; MA L Y; WANG L H; HONG Z G; WU S Y; DIN W H; WANG J Y; SHUN N L; LI Y C; YIN G X; ZHUN D C; ZHOU B L; LI J Z; LI J Y; HUANG J Y; ZHAO Y Y; SHI X Y; WANG G H; CHEN Z Y; GE H; KUN X T; HU Z X; HUN H X; LI X; TUN W R; CHAO Z C; LI D Z; FU R N; WANG J Y; WANG M L; KANG S P; LI H; LI Y; GAO G D; GUO W Q; HONG Z G; ***ZHANG Z G***; GAO B W; LUE W; JIN Y Z; TU X H; RU H; WANG S L; GAO J; ZHANG R Y; WEN Z Y; JIANG Y Q; ZHANG C X; XIE H F; ZENG D Y; GUO B X; TUN M; YE X Y; LIU Y H; LI H F; SHUN J L; XU G Y; XU B Y; ZHANG X L; WANG D M; ZHAO X L; SHUN D L; QU N L; WANG F Q; ZHOU Z; LIU J Y; ZHOU S M; HAO L Q; SHUN N Q; FENG Y; LI X H; SHUN B F; ZHEN J S; WANG Q X; ZHANG Y; PIAO Y S; WANG X W; ZHUANG Y M; LI F J; SHI H Z; ZHANG S X; WANG W M; WU L L; LI W X; WANG Y F; SHUN S; HUNG T G; SHEN Z F; SHI J L; CHEN D S; NI S Z; LIU Y S; TANG H Y; JIANG Y C; ZHOU T C; GAO C R; CHEN Y; CHEN Z; LIN K; LIU Y F; BAI J H; LI Z Y; JIANG T M; MA G; MEN H H; PAN W; CHEN J Y; ZHANG W Q; FENG H; ZHU D Q; LI X F; WANG S Z; ***ZHANG Z B***; ZHANG F; REN G Z; SHUN Q B; ZHANG Q Y; GEN H Y; YANG Q M; ZHONG P L; JIN Z G; CUI J Y; XU H B; GUO Y Q; WANG F Z; WANG T M; WANG Z H; CHEN Y S; CHEN Q Q; XIANG R X; FAN X T; LUO S J; DENG S Z; MU R Q; DU M; SHUN Y Q; LI L M; YOU N Z; ZHANG G Z; XU G F; HUANG X Z; DU Q S; HUA Z S; YUAN B M; WEI W; QIAO D R; WANG X Z; ZHAN G E; YU F C; NING P Y; MA J J; GU L H; SHU Q L; LI Z G; WU W C; WANG H M; WANG W B; SHI R Z; XIA H Q; ZHANG X S; ZHANG X Z; ZHAO X L; ZHANG S; LIU Z H; ZHANG G Q; LI G L; LIU Z M; WANG B W; ZHOU F J; LIU T K; GUO X; GUO X W; LIU W D; ZHANG D X; WANG C; LU J X; SHU H C; WU L J; MEN T Y; ZHANG S H; LUO J Z; ZHEN Y; DAI G Z; FENG K Y; LU Y X; ZHEN Y L; WANG R Y; CAO M Y; XU J L; HU X Y; MU G; ZHU Z H; ZHANG Q L; CHEN J Q; CHEN Z F; LI Z X; XIA J X; DIA Z D; YAN X L; LIU R Y; WEI J H; HUANG Z W; ZHAO G; KUN X Y; SHEN Y X; XIAO X; ZHANG C X; MIAO Y H; ***ZHANG Z Y***; YAN Y X; MA H B; WANG S Q; OUYANG C Q; ZHAO W X; HE P; WANG J F; LI X B; LI G Q; HUANG X H; CHUI T X; QIAO C L; HUANG Y L; LIU F Q; SHUN Y Q; SHUN J S; LIU C R; CHEN G J; YANG X Z; YU C Q; ZHAO C Y; ZHANG J T; LIU Z; LI Y Q; LIU Z M; ZHANG P Y; WANG Z X; REN L J; LIANG Z Z; ZHAO Z L; LI B R; HUANG R Y; WANG Z J; DU S L; XU D Y; WANG Z Y; WANG Y G; WANG X P; WANG D P; LI Q Y; ZHOU M; ZHOU J C; MA F Z; LI R S; MA Z Q; ZHOU J X; LI P X; HUANG P; WU S L; FENG J Z; HOU J X; XU K L; QU Z Y; LI Z J; ZHANG Y J; LUO W H; YUANG E Y; HUANG Y H; XU K J; FANG W

H; YANG D Y; WANG W M; ZUO J Q; SHI P; ZHAO L Y; ZHANG A M; YAN K G; DONG G X; HUANG J, ZHANG S Q; DU F C; LU D C; SHEN L L; GU J G; CAM F; SHI G F; PAN X W; QI W H; TONG B G; DAI R H; ZHANG G Y; CHEN S C; CUI S Z; CHEN W C; HE Z Y; HUANG D J; PAN P W; WANG M H; XU Q; HU L X; HU W Y; ZHANG T H; CHEN S L; SHA Y; LIN Y H; LIU X F; LU J F; FANG Q; NA L; SHU D Y; WU H P; CHEN Z W; ZHANG M X; YAO Z; CHE G L; WU L Y; FANG Y; ZHEN X B; GUO Y C; ZHOU Y; HU J S; YAO L Y; WU Z Y; XIA S Y; ZHANG L Y; CHEN X K; XIA Z N; HUANG D J; CHEN X P; TANG F R; HE G X; LIU S; CHEN J; KUANG Y Z; XIN N; HE B X; FENG Y Y; CHEN Z H; TAN J Z; ZHANG F G; LU Y H; HU S H; CHAO W F; REN G J; WANG S L; ZHEN S S; SHUN M; WANG Z L; OUYANG G Y; LIN Z D; CHEN H; LU J Q; QIN W J

CORPORATE SOURCE: CHINESE ACAD MED SCI, INST CARDIOVASC, BEIJING 100037, PEOPLES R CHINA (Reprint); CHINESE ACAD MED SCI, FU WAI HOSP, BEIJING 100037, PEOPLES R CHINA

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: PEOPLES R CHINA

SOURCE: LANCET, (18 MAR 1995) Vol. 345, No. 8951, pp. 686-687. ISSN: 0099-5355.

PUBLISHER: LANCET LTD, 42 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, ENGLAND WC1B 3SL.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: LIFE; CLIN

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 3

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1995
Last Updated on STN: 1995

ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

AB 13 634 patients entering 650 Chinese hospitals up to 36 h after the onset of suspected acute myocardial infarction (MI) were randomised between one month of oral captopril (6.25 mg initial dose, 12.5 mg 2 h later, and then 12.5 mg three times daily) or matching placebo. Captopril was associated with a non-significant reduction in 4-week mortality (617 [9.05%] captopril-allocated vs 654 [9.59%] placebo-allocated deaths; 2p=0.3). There was a significant excess of hypotension, mostly early after the start of treatment, but no evidence of any adverse effect on early mortality (even among patients who were hypotensive at entry). Taken together with the other trials of converting enzyme inhibitors started early in acute MI, these results indicate that such therapy is generally safe and typically prevents about 5 deaths per 1000 patients treated for the first month.

L20 ANSWER 57 OF 61 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:227241 SCISEARCH Full-text

THE GENUINE ARTICLE: U2304

TITLE: PROTON AND ALPHA-PARTICLE INDUCED L-SHELL IONIZATION OF RARE-EARTH AND HEAVY-ELEMENTS

AUTHOR: LIU Z Y (Reprint); MA S X; DONG F Y; LIU S X; LIU J H; CAI X H; ***ZHANG Z J***; ***FENG J Z***

CORPORATE SOURCE: LANZHOU UNIV, DEPT MODERN PHYS, LANZHOU, PEOPLES R CHINA (Reprint)

COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: PEOPLES R CHINA

SOURCE: VACUUM, (1989) Vol. 39, No. 2-4, pp. 421-423. ISSN: 0042-207X.

PUBLISHER: PERGAMON-ELSEVIER SCIENCE LTD, THE BOULEVARD, LANGFORD LANE, KIDLINGTON, OXFORD, ENGLAND OX5 1GB.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; Journal

FILE SEGMENT: PHYS; ENGI

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 REFERENCE COUNT:
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1994

L20 ANSWER 58 OF 61 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007-000244 [01] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2007-000344 [01]
TITLE: Synthesis ammonia coal briquette drying method
DERWENT CLASS: H09
INVENTOR: CHENG P; ***FENG J***; JIANG Y; SONG W; WANG H; YANG X; ***ZHANG Z***
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (GUIZ-N) GUIZHOU YIHUA CHEM LLC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
CN 1775928	A	20060524	(200701)*	ZH	[1]	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1775928 A		CN 2005-10019870	20051123

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 2005-10019870 20051123
AB CN 1775928 A UPAB: 20070102
NOVELTY - The invention discloses a drying method for compounding ammonia coal. The mainly process is matching the material height sensor and temperature sensor in the dry oven by PLC to fulfill the drying process of wet coal. The drying process is finished through material inlet, drying and outlet device, and the process is not limited by climatic condition. The producing efficiency is improved, and the cost declined.

L20 ANSWER 59 OF 61 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-539837 [56] WPIX
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2006-432393 [56]
TITLE: Method for producing MEMS sensor suspension beam structure
DERWENT CLASS: U11; U12; V06
INVENTOR: ***FENG J***; LI Z; LIU Y; TAN K; WU J; ***ZHANG Z***
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (TWOF-N) NO 24 INST CHINA ELECTRONIC SCI & TECHNO
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
CN 1749153	A	20060322	(200656)*	ZH	[0]	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1749153 A		CN 2005-10057273	20050916

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 2005-10057273 20050916

AB CN 1749153 A UPAB: 20060901
NOVELTY - The present invention relates to micro electronic mechanical system processing technology, and is especially making process of MEMS sensor cantilever structure. The making process includes the following steps: 1. preparing wafer; 2. forming the oxide layer pattern below cantilever structure via repeated oxidation on the first wafer; 3. making transition polysilicon layer; 4. making bonding chip toform top layer silicon structure; and 5. wet process of releasing cantilever structure. Compared with dry mass block releasing process, the present invention has no demerit of transverse etching of the mass block, has the advantages of obtaining relatively large mass block, no need of making netted cantilever structure for releasing, raised movable sensor cantilever sensitivity, reduced sensor volume, etc.

L20 ANSWER 60 OF 61 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-393793 [41] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-126102 [41]
TITLE: Microalloyed reinforcing steel bar containing chromium and niobium, and its production process
DERWENT CLASS: M27
INVENTOR: ***FENG J***; LI G; MA L; ZHAI Y; ***ZHANG Z***
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (XUAN-N) XUANHUA IRON & STEEL GROUP LIABILITY CO
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
CN 1730705	A	20060208	(200641)*	ZH	[0]	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1730705 A		CN 2005-10085762	20050808

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 2005-10085762 20050808
AB CN 1730705 A UPAB: 20060629
NOVELTY - The invention relates to a microalloyed reinforcing steel bar containing chromium and niobium, and its production process, where the chemical constituents include (by weight percent): C 0.17-0.25%, Si 0.40-0.80%, Mn 1.20-1.60%, Cr 0.1-0.3%, Nb 0.02-0.04%, P less than or equal to0.045%, and balance Fe.

L20 ANSWER 61 OF 61 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-318553 [34] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-105475 [34]
TITLE: One-step dual polymerase chain reaction for detecting fire blight of pear, comprises using a two-pair specific primer
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16
INVENTOR: ***FENG J***; HE L; XU J; ZHANG Y; ***ZHANG Z***
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PLAN-N) INST PLANT PROTECTION CHINESE ACAD AGRIC
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC

CN 1702176 A 20051130 (200634)* ZH [1]

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1702176 A		CN 2005-10064520	20050413

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 2005-10064520 20050413

AB CN 1702176 A UPAB: 20060526

NOVELTY - The invention relates to a one-step dual polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method for detection of Erwinia amylovora. It belongs to the technique sphere of agricultural pest control and plant quarantine inspection. It designs two-pair specific primer according to pEA29 plasmid and genome ams gene order, simultaneously detecting Erwinia amylovora in the same reaction system, augmentation product being 1.0kb and 1.5kb, and detection sensibility of the two-pair primer reaching three bacterial cells. It is a supplementary and improvement to the method for detection of specific primer of Erwinia amylovora pEA29 plasmid. And it also can detect the strain of Erwinia amylovora containing no pEA29 plasmid. Using the dual PCR technique, augmentation of two-pair primer in the same reaction system, it improves the detection accuracy, saves the testing time, and it can largely spread as a form of reagent case.

HISTORY

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=> d his nofil

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:56:33 ON 08 MAR 2007)

     FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:56:45 ON 08 MAR 2007
L1             STR
L2               0 SEA SSS SAM L1

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:03:52 ON 08 MAR 2007
L3              50 SEA SSS SAM L1

     FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:06:05 ON 08 MAR 2007
L4             STR L1

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:07:58 ON 08 MAR 2007
L5              50 SEA SSS SAM L4
L6           26750 SEA SSS FUL L4
               SAVE TEMP L6 HABTE/A

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:14:59 ON 08 MAR 2007
L7            3391 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L6

     FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:19:50 ON 08 MAR 2007
L8             STR L4

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:23:32 ON 08 MAR 2007
L9              22 SEA SUB=L6 SSS SAM L8
L10            625 SEA SUB=L6 SSS FUL L8

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:23:56 ON 08 MAR 2007
L11             33 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, DISSABS, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED
     AT 15:30:22 ON 08 MAR 2007
               E FENG J/AU
L12           7085 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FENG J/AU OR FENG J ?/AU OR FENG JUN/AU OR
                   FENG JUN ?/AU
               E GWALTNEY S/AU
L13            138 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("GWALTNEY S"/AU OR "GWALTNEY S L"/AU OR
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                   SFEPHEN"/AU OR "GWALTNEY STEPHEN L"/AU OR "GWALTNEY STEPHEN L
                   2ND"/AU OR "GWALTNEY STEPHEN L II"/AU)
               E KALDOR S/AU
L14            286 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("KALDOR S"/AU OR "KALDOR S W"/AU OR
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                   STEPHEN WARREN"/AU OR "KALDOR STEVEN W"/AU)
               E STAFFORD J/AU
L15            495 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("STAFFORD J"/AU OR "STAFFORD J 4TH"/AU OR
                   "STAFFORD J A"/AU OR "STAFFORD J A G"/AU OR "STAFFORD JEFFERY
                   ALAN"/AU OR "STAFFORD JEFFOREY"/AU OR "STAFFORD JEFFREY"/AU OR
                   "STAFFORD JEFFREY A"/AU OR "STAFFORD JEFFREY ALAN"/AU)
               E WALLACE M/AU
L*** DEL      1773 S E3,E6-7,E167-171
L16           1825 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("WALLACE M"/AU OR "WALLACE M B"/AU OR
                   "WALLACE M BRIAN"/AU OR "WALLACE MICHAEL B"/AU OR "WALLACE
                   MICHAEL BRENNAN"/AU OR "WALLACE MICHAEL BRIAN"/AU OR "WALLACE
                   MICHAEL BRUCE"/AU OR "WALLACE MICHAEL BRYAN"/AU OR "WALLACE
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                MICHAEL"/AU)
L*** DEL   80716 S ZHANG Z?/AU OR ZHANG ZHIYUAN/AU OR ZHANG ZHIYUAN ?/AU
L17        40932 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ZHANG Z/AU OR ZHANG Z ?/AU OR ZHANG
                 ZHIYUAN/AU OR ZHANG ZHIYUAN ?/AU
L18           87 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L12 AND (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR
                 L17)) OR (L13 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17)) OR (L14 AND (L15
                 OR L16 OR L17)) OR (L15 AND (L16 OR L17)) OR (L16 AND L17)
L19           61 DUP REM L18 (26 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                      ANSWERS '1-22' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                      ANSWERS '23-25' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                      ANSWERS '26-30' FROM FILE EMBASE
                      ANSWERS '31-33' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                      ANSWERS '34-57' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
                      ANSWERS '58-61' FROM FILE WPIX

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:38:25 ON 08 MAR 2007
                D QUE L11
                D L11 IBIB ABS HITSTR TOT

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, DISSABS, SCISEARCH, WPIX' ENTERED
     AT 15:39:32 ON 08 MAR 2007
                D QUE L18
L20           61 DUP REM L18 (26 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                      ANSWERS '1-22' FROM FILE HCAPLUS
                      ANSWERS '23-25' FROM FILE MEDLINE
                      ANSWERS '26-30' FROM FILE EMBASE
                      ANSWERS '31-33' FROM FILE BIOSIS
                      ANSWERS '34-57' FROM FILE SCISEARCH
                      ANSWERS '58-61' FROM FILE WPIX
                D IBIB AB TOT
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